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PACT MEMBER-STATES REPORT UPCOMING EXERCISES

Prague

LD161633 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Exercises of the armies of the joint armed forces of the Warsaw Pact member-states will take place on the territory of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic of the beginning of September. The exercises are codenamed Shield-84. They will be directed by the Czechoslovak minister of national defense.

The aim of the exercises is to practice the unified operations of the command and armies of the allied forces while undertaking joint battle activity. The men involved in the exercises will number approximately 60,000.

Bucharest

AU161958 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Troops of the joint armed forces of the Warsaw Pact member-states are scheduled to carry out exercises codenamed Shield-84 on the territory of the CSSR at the beginning of September 1984. The exercises will be led by the CSSR minister of national defense. The General Staff of a large Romanian military unit will participate and carry out the applications on the map [pe harta]. The exercises aim at coordinating the activity of allied staffs and units during joint combat activities. Some 60,000 troops are scheduled to participate in these military applications.

East Berlin

DW161743 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Early next month, military exercises of the Warsaw Pact joint armed forces, codenamed Shield-84, will be held on CSSR territory. Some 60,000 troops are expected to take part. In the Shield-84 exercises, the staffs and units of the allied armies will practice elements of cooperation.

DELEGATES ADDRESS GENEVA DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

Czechoslovak Speaks

LD161919 Prague CTK in English 1825 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Geneva Aug 16 (CTK) -- Ambassador Milos Vejvoda of Czechoslovakia expressed regret over the fact that the conference, which will soon end its this year's session, has brought no substantial success, in his address at the conference on disarmament here today. Progress must be achieved especially at negotiations on the ban on tests of nuclear weapons and the amassment of nuclear missile systems must be prevented, the Czechoslovak representative stressed.

The conference has not even instituted committees which would make preparations for agreements on nuclear disarmament. It is the United States which is responsible for the fact that the Geneva talks made a step back.

Milos Vejvoda centered on the ban on radiological weapons which was discussed in a committee presided by the Czechoslovak delegate, and said that the delegations of the socialist states pay special attention to the protection of nuclear installations for peaceful purposes. Czechoslovakia and other states have submitted a draft document with the criteria of protection of these installations against attack because their destruction would bring about radiation similar to the effects of radiological weapons.

Ambassador Vejvoda recalled the initiatives of the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee and stressed that the Czecholsovak people are concerned over the deployment of U.S. first-strike weapons in the FRG and other Western states. Czechoslovakia fully supports adoption of such measures which would prevent nuclear war, Milos Vejvoda stressed.

GDR Delegate Speaks

LD162328 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1934 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Geneva 16 Aug (ADN) -- Addressing the Geneva disarmament conference today, GDR representative Ambassador Dr Harald Rose expressed his regret over the lack of progress made in this multilateral body's activity. The cause for this was the refusal of the United States and other NATO states to attend multilateral negotiations on urgently required measures to stop the nuclear arms race and on nuclear disarmament, as well as the prevention of a nuclear war. Thus, these states did not meet their international obligations. They ignored the will of the great majority of states represented at the Geneva disarmament conference.

Ambassador Rose affirmed the readiness of the socialist countries to commence negotiations in the disarmament conference on working out and gradually implementing a nuclear disarmament program. He praised the constructive attitude of the nonaligned and neutral states toward such negotiations, and emphasized the need to create a broad coalition based on common sense to prevent a nuclear inferno.

Ambassador Rose pointed out that it has always been the same countries who frustrate businesslike agreements at all levels. He asked that the serious obstacles to bilateral USSR-U.S. negotiations on the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments, created through the deployment of new U.S. first-strike weapons, be overcome. This means stopping the deployment of more nuclear medium-range missiles and withdrawing those already deployed. It will generally have to be recognized at last that honest negotiations are only possible when based on the principles of equality and equal security, as well as the renunication of striving for military superiority.

AUTHOR PRAISES SOCIALISM, CONDEMNS REVISIONISTS

AU151953 Tirana ATA in English 0910 GMT 15 Aug 84

["The Socialist Order-The Only Really Human Order-Article of the Newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT"-- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, August 15 (ATA) -- During these 40 years of the people's power and the socialist development of the country, the practise and the experience have convinced the Albanian people of the great Marxist-Leninist truth that the socialist order is the only genuine human order that history has ever known, Prof. Agim Popa writes among others in an article published by the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT. This profoundly humanitarian nature of socialism represents one of the fundamental and most important aspects of the attractive force of socialism in the eyes of the working masses, the peoples and progressive forces.

The international bourgeoisie, the anticommunist propaganda, with which all the modern revisiontionists, the Yugoslav, Soviet, Eurocommunist, Chinese etc, are united, is engaged in a frantic campaign to combat this attractive force of socialism and to denigrate the socialist order in different ways. On one hand efforts are made to present the capitalist order as an order of freedom, well-being, humanism, in which man's personality flourishes etc. On the other hand various slanders and falsifications are concocted to denigrate the genuine socialist order and to present it as an anti-humanitarian order, in which there is no freedom, and where the personality of man is crippled. Suffice it to mention the savage attacks of the anticommunist campaign of the Khrushchevite, Titoite and other revisionists, of the Trotskyites different enemies against Stalin and the dictatorship of the proletariat in the Soviet Union, let alone the attacks in the time of Lenin and the frequent campaigns against socialist Albania. In place of socialism built according to the teachings of Marxism-Leninism, the bourgeoisie and the revisionists predicate and advertise a socalled "humanitarian socialism", "with a human face", such as that in time of Dubcek in Czechoslovakia, the "self-administrative" and "anti-etatist" in Yugoslavia, the "democratic" socialism offered by the Eurocommunists or "the state of the entire people, without the dictatorship of the proletariat", predicated by the Khrushchevite revisionists in the Soviet Union etc.

Their predications, Prof. Agim Popa stresses, are directed against the fundamental teachings of Marxism-Leninism on scientific socialism in general and in particular against the teachings on the class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat which are allegedly opposed to humanism. The extension of liberalism in all the fields, abandonment of the class struggle and the weakening of the dictatorship of the proletariat constitute the essence of the imperialist-revisionist ideological aggression against socialist Albania, which is manipulated under the slogan of "humanism". However the history and facts prove that the capitalist order, in whatever form it is presented, is an all-out antihumanitarian order. The anti-humanitarian nature of the capitalist order can be clearly seen in the stage of imperialism, in the savage colonial and neocolonial exploitation and oppression of broad popular masses in entire regions and continents such as in Africa, Asia, Latin America, Oceania. The masses in the regions live in the conditions of complete misery, fierce racial discrimination, and sometimes entire populations are completely exterminated. The capitalist and imperialist order is the most antihumanitarian order the world history has known, because it is the order which gives birth to the imperialist wars, that have caused and are causing terrible sufferings to the people and bring about their enslavement.

Antihumanism lies in the foundations of the capitalist order itself, Prof. Agim Popa writes further on, it is embodied in its own nature as a social order. Just as the historical experience is proving the antihumanitarian essence of capitalism, life and facts are also testifying to the profoundly humane nature of the genuine socialist order.

AWP ORGAN STRESSES GREATER PARTY ROLE IN ARMY

AU152102 Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian No 7, Jul 84 pp 58-64

[Simon Ballabani article: "The Party -- The Heart and Brain of Our People's Army and of All the Armed People"]

[Excerpts] The great events that we celebrate in this jubilee year of the 40th anniversary of the country's liberation and the victories of the people's revolution include 10 July, on which the high command of the National Liberation Army was created 41 years ago. This notable day in the history of the party and our people is known as the day of creation of the People's Army. The unification of the fighting units of the people, who had risen arms-in-hand to liberate the nation once and for all from the heel of foreign occupiers and the local borgeois and feudal traitors who had collaborated with them, was achieved.

Naturally, the creation, organization, and modernization of our Army was not a task without hurdles and difficulties. The party achieved this important duty through a continuous and bitter class war with internal enemies, capitulating traitors, and external imperialist and revisionist enemies. From the initial steps in its task to raise the People's Army, the party not only had to denounce and unmask by force the bourgeois opinions as to how to build an army, but had to fight hard and with conviction the opportunistic theories on the Army and the defense of the socialist nation propounded by the modern revisionists, and from time to time fight their interference as well. Contrary to theories that an army was not necessary or that it should be built according to foreign models, the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha applied and continue to farsightly apply a consistent Marxist-Leninist policy and have taken steps to strengthen the Army in all its aspects, to complete its structural reconstruction, equip it with modern armaments and an all-round military technology, and upgrade the military ideopolitical preparedness of its members. In this colossal task they relied and continue to rely on the Marxist-Leninist scientific military theories, the brilliant experiences of the National Liberation War, the centuries-old experience of our people's fighters, inspired by our people's military art, which is our treasure and our strong base in organizing the nation's defense and its invincibility.

Of particular importance for ensuring that the Army will always march on the right road is the 1966 Open Letter of the Central Committee -- in which, among other things, the party gave important directives on the development of the Army through party committees, the reinstatement of the function of political commissars, and furthering the democratization of life in the Army and the ideopolitical and military education of its members. Also of importance was the plenums of the Central Committee on the Army, which took place particularly after the discovery and defeat of putschist groups and their collaborators from 1974 onward.

While in command, the party has given our Army its deep revolutionary class and popular, proletarian character, armed it with the laws of the revolution and the military art of people's warfare, which serves as a base for all its activities, ensured the party's education of its cadres in implementing proletarian policies, and taught it to rely on its own strength and to remain very close to the people from which it was drawn and which it serves.

During these 41 years of the Army's progress, the leadership of the party has ensured the consolidation and unity of its ranks, its movement along the revolutionary path, and its uninterrupted modernization. The party's leadership is also the main factor in neutralizing the enemy activities and putschist groups in the Army who, despite their efforts to sabotage the party's military path, did not achieve their purpose; instead they were discovered, unmasked, tried, and condemned as all treason against the people's national interests deserves.

In our Army, the commands and directives of the supreme commander of the Armed Forces, Comrade Enver Hoxha, are implemented with precision and faithfulness. A lofty party inspiration characterizes the cadres of our Army and various other structures of the defensive forces in their ideopolitical education, in the study and application of our people's military art, in the implementation of the laws of the state, in the liaison and cooperation with the people, and in their way of life.

Because of our party's true Marxist-Leninist path, Albania is the only country in the world to apply the Leninist ideology of arming the people, and where they are educated in the free military schools, whose establishment is an important contribution to the military field by the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha. Our military organization of the barracks has merged the Army into solid union with the armed people. This is a concrete expression of our socialist democracy, the application of the line of the masses, and the Marxist-Leninist principles of self-reliance in the defense field.

In the defense of the country, the party does not rely on conjunctures, military alliances, or defense by the superpowers, but entirely on its armed people, the human resources of the country, its solid economic potential, its high moral-political qualities, the steel-like unity of the people around the party, and the massive preparation of the people for defense based on the teachings of the people's military art. The consciousness of our people is high because they and they alone will defend their freedom and sovereignty. That is why their sons and daughters are part of the various structures where they are trained and specialized, become masters in the use of arms and military tactics, and are imbued with distinguished traits and virtues.

The arming and the military preparedness of all the people is one of the guarantees that the dictatorship of the proletariat in Socialist Albania shall be preserved in its purest form and be able to defend the country not only against the external threat, but against the internal enemies who wish to take the fortress from within. Comrade Enver Hoxha has said: "There is no stronger army than the people armed and militarily prepared, and there are no mightier armaments than the people's warfare under which any aggressor is overcome by its firepower."

The situation of rapid development in our country and the various stages of construction and defense of socialism require greater efforts in every direction for a more powerful national defense that will make it invincible. In this endeavor, the party organizations in the Army are increasing their efforts to further strengthen their leadership role, to control and inspire it, and to make everyone more conscious of the circumstances they live in and the fulfillment of the tasks that derive from them.

The party organizations and its organs in the Army also work to further deepen the technical-scientific revolution, to broaden the cultural and professional horizon of its cadres so that everyone is able to carry out his job, to strengthen the cooperation with the masses in connection with the implementation of party directives on improving the country's defense capabilities, to consolidate the free military schools, to assimilate the programs of their political-military education, to master armaments and military technology, and to perfect the organization of training.

The achievements in all these fields are great, but the objectives for the future are even greater.

Members of all the defense structures of the Army are vigilantly sharpening their military readiness to be able to give what he deserves to any aggressor that dares to lift a hand against the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. They diligently and vigilantly follow current world affairs, analyzing them so that they will not be surprised and will be ready to face any danger at all times. The complex situations, tangled and dangerous, that are taking place throughout the world, which are the results of the rivalry and the activities of the superpowers and their military blocs, are being followed with vigilance and high readiness by our Army's members and the whole people.

DETENTION CAMP ESCAPEES SWIM TO CORFU

LD161657 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1619 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Belgrade, August 16 (TANJUG) -- On the night of July 29, two Albanian citizens, sisters Izabela Kzamira Islami, [words indistinct] from the Albanian coast to the Greek island of Corfu, while their 29-year-old brother Klement most probably perished in the waves when the Greek coast was almost at hand.

Searchlights were continually criss-crossing the shore in the Albanian town of Agi Sarandu, the Greek name of the Islami family's birthplace, when 29-year-old Izabela, 26-year-old Zamira and their brother Klement secretly began their 10-km swim towards Corfu.

"About four kilometres from Corfu, Klement stopped answering to our calls, and we fear that he has drowned," said the sisters at a press conference held at an Athens hotel.

An Italian yacht sighted the two sisters, who had already swam [words indistinct] reports Yugoslav daily VECERNJE NOVOSTI.

Speaking about their life in the Cesme detention camp in Enver Hoxha's Albania, where they were serving time after having made a political statement, the Islami sisters said that they were prepared to risk their lives for freedom.

The Islami sisters are of Albanian nationality and are from the province of north Espirus, which is mainly inhabited by the Greek national minority. They are now at the Lavrion refugee camp, near Ape Sunion, from where they have sent out an appeal to the Greek women's organization asking it to enable them to enjoy the long-awaited freedom, for the attainment of which they were fully prepared to risk their lives.

U.S. RESPONSE TO REAGAN JOKE CRITICISM ATTACKED

AU162012 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] The world is alarmed by the hostile step of U.S. President Reagan, which shows the irresponsible attitude of the U.S. Administration's leader toward the complex issues of war and peace. The TASS declaration issued on this occasion clearly states that the USSR condemns the peace-endangering step, unprecedented in its hostility toward the USSR. In response, Washington could do no better than to publish a State Department declaration which states that, you see, the TASS declaration was published with the goal of preventing U.S.-USSR negotiations. This claim is made by the administration which stopped the Geneva talks on nuclear disarmament, boycotts the discussion of issues related to the demilitarization of space, torpedoes the solution of the chemical weapons problem, and refuses to accept the Soviet proposals on a code of behavior for the nuclear states.

And now this same administration declares that not it, but the USSR rejects negotiations.

In an attempt to pacify the wave of indignation that developed in many countries in connection with the U.S. President's statement, officials at the State Department are calling upon journalists, and primarily the representatives of the U.S. press, to forget Reagan's step. Such an instruction was also issued by NATO's propaganda center. Following this instruction, the spokesman of the rightist-centrist FRG Government of Kohl and Genscher, Boenish, stated that, you see, the best reaction to an anecdote is not to repeat it.

However, serious people, all those who understand that the behavior of the U.S. President is incompatible with the great responsibility of state leaders, and particularly the states which have nuclear weapons, for the destiny of their peoples and the destiny of mankind, are treating the militant statement of the statesman in a different manner, a stateman who governs the biggest capitalist state in the world.

ATTEMPT ON POPE LINKED TO BANCO AMBROSIANO CASE

AU161650 Sofia BTA in English 1327 GMT 16 Aug 84

["The Attempt on the Pope - the Connection" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 16 (BTA) -- It is only in extreme situations that bankers and political conspirators resort to assassinations. Such an emergency situation was brought about by the pope's intention to drive the buyers and sellers out of the temple by terminating the involvement of the Vatican Bank (the Institute for Religious Works) in the dubious operations of the largest Italian private bank, Banco Ambrosiano.

This is how the journalist, Mr Alfred Krispin, starts his article published in the ANTENI weekly in which he points to a number of facts related to the attempt on the pope and sets out a number of considerations on the reasons and the means of turning this criminal act into a slanderous anti-Bulgarian and anti-socialist campaign.

The author recalls that the investigation of the attempt on the pope's life was given a new impetus after the bankruptcy of Banco Ambrosiano as a result of which a number of finance and political scandals were revealed. Thus suspicions were aroused in the current investigation of the attempt on the pope and there were reasons to think that it had to be given a fresh start. So the interested person and circles decided to take the lead and plotted a version which aimed at diverting the examining magistrates far from the real trail. Hence the version that Moscow was interested in doing away with the pope who was a Pole and that the Bulgarians were set the task to realise this came to the world.

This version, Mr. Alfred Krispin points out, is in conformity not only with the interests of the conspirators but also with those of the pro-American politicians in Italy and above all with those of the Socialist Party which strives to get to power. This also suited the official strategy of the psychological warfare waged by the White House, a key element of which is the allegation that Moscow is the brain centre of terrorism in the world.

The author of the article also recalls some facts which could give the answer to the question: "How was Agca made to give the required testimony and how was he told exactly what kind of evidence to give?" The author calls to mind the visit of two agents of the Italian secret services before whom Agca made the confessions imposed on him. These "confessions" were led on him through promises and threats of the members of the Camorra imprisoned in the same prison. Among the people who took part in the working out of the new confessions of Agca, the Bulgarian journalist Alfred Krispin mentions Francesko Pazienza - a secret personal aide of the latest boss of SISMI (the Agency for Intelligence and Security with the Italian Ministry of Defence) and Guiseppe Santovitto, member of the P-2 lodge. It was Pazienza who participated in the preparation of the SISMI records of the Bulgarian mission to Italy. He was shown Agca the photographs of the illegally accused Bulgarians.

By way of conclusion Mr. Alfred Krispin writes that the hypothesis of the organised diversion against Bulgaria is based on sources independent of each other. However, this cannot be said of the hypothesis of the prosecution which is based solely on the allegations of the assassin Agca.

GREEK CP HEAD FLORAKIS BEGINS WORKING VISIT

Talks Held With Zhivkov

AU162051 Sofia BTA in English 1837 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Varna, August 16 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP, met Mr Kharilaos Florakis, secretary general of the CC of the Greek Communist Party, who is here on holiday.

Mr Todor Zhivkov attached special importance to Bulgaria's policies of developing relations of goodneighbourliness, understanding and cooperation in the Balkan peninsula, for its turning into a nuclear-weapon free zone. He held in high esteem the activity of the Greek Communist Party in defending the democratic rights and freedoms of the Greek workers, for uniting all democratic and progressive forces in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress.

Mr. Kharilaos Florakis made a high assessment to the successes scored by the Bulgarian people and the People's Republic of Bulgaria under the leadership of the BCP in building up the developed socialism and in the struggle to consolidate peace, security and stability in the Balkans, in Europe and the World. He emphasized the peace policy of Bulgaria, its constructive nature and positive role in the Balkans for their converting into a nuclear-weapon-free zone.

The secretary general of the CC of the Greek Communist Party condemned the malevolent anti-Bulgarian campaign of slander which is part of the "crusade" against socialism proclaimed by the USA.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Kharilaos Florakis expressed deep concern over the harsh aggravation of international tension caused by the militaristic policy of the most reactionary imperialist circles of the USA and NATO, by the U.S. acts of aggression in the different parts of the world. They condemned the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe greatly increasing the danger of a thermo-nuclear war, and the U.S. drive after military superiority and political hegemony. They underlined the great improtance of the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries to avert the arms race and the militarization of space, for returning to equal dialogue and mutually advantageous cooperation.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Kharilaos Florakis expressed the readiness of the BCP and the Greek Communist Party to continue to contribute decisively to the efforts at converting the Balkans into a nuclear-weapon-free zone, for a prompter solution to the Cyprus issue under the UN resolutions for an independent, sovereign, territorially integral, demilitarized and non-aligned Cyprus, as well as for consolidation peace in the East Mediterranean, in Europe and the world.

They confirmed the absolute identity of the two parties' views on all the matters discussed.

The two leaders noted with great satisfaction the ascending development of Bulgaro-Greek relations and stressed that their further deepening and extending was in the interest of the Bulgarian and Greek peoples, of peace in the Balkans and in Europe.

Zhivkov Presents Award

AU162109 Sofia BTA in English 1843 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Varna, August 16 (BTA) -- "The relations between Bulgaria and Greece are an important factor in turning the Balkans into a region of peace and goodneighbourliness and into a nuclear-weapon-free zone", Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, said. Today he presented Mr. Kharilaos Florakis, secretary general of the CC of the Greek Communist Party, with the "Georgi Dimitrov" Order for his great contribution in promoting the frateral relations between the BCP and the Communist Party of Greece, the friendly relations between the Bulgarian and the Greek people, in consolidating the unity of the international communist and workers' movement and on the occasion of his 70th birthday anniversary.

In his speech at the official ceremony Mr. Todor Zhivkov pointed out that Mr. Kharilaos Florakis is well-known, respected and loved in Bulgaria as a champion of friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian and the Greek people, of promoting goodneighbourly and mutually advantageous cooperation.

Bulgaria is constantly purusing her invariable principled and unflinching foreign policy course towards peace and peaceful co-existence on the Balkans, in Europe and in the world, towards detente and disarmament, towards a peaceful dialogue, understanding and mutually advantageous cooperation between countries with different social orders, Mr Todor Zhivkov pointed out.

He stressed that the Greek Communist Party has contributed greatly in mobilising the Greek workers in defence of their democratic rights and freedoms and in consolidating the the international communist and workers movement.

Mr Todor Zhivkov also emphasised that the bilateral efforts made constantly and in conformity with mutual interest have led, especially over the last years, to a considerable deepening of Bulgaro-Greek cooperation in the different spheres of the political, socio-economic and cultural lfie. "Their further promoting and consolidating have always been and will always be in the centre of attenton during our fruitful meetings with President Konstandinos Karamanlis and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, which have now become traditonal", the Bulgarian leader added.

In his speech Mr Kharilaos Florakis said that he regards this prize as a high distinction to the Greek Communsit Party, to the part of the working class and the people of Greece.

Ever since its foundation, true to the principles of the Great October Revolution, the Greek Communist Party has developed its relations with all fraternal communist parties and above all with the communist parties of the Balkan countries on the basis of proletarian internationalism, he stressed.

In the course of its struggle the Greek Communist Party has established close relations of cooperation with the party of Blagoev and Dimitrov. "These relations which helped us overcome nationalistic feelings and the lack of maturity. The heroic role of Georgi Dimitrov in the struggle against the offensive of international fascism was of great importance to us", Mr Florakis said.

He pointed out that the Greek Communist Party supports the peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. "We support every effort to peacefully resolve contradicting issues and to peaceful cooperation between the peoples and above all between neighbouring peoples," he stated.

The leader of the Greek Communist Party supports the idea of turning the Balkans into a nuclear weapon-free zone as well as the efforts to consolidate peace in the Aegean Sea and in the whole world.

"Today our party opposes all plots and pressure of the U.S. and NATO imperialists in Greece by uniting all patriotic and peaceloving forces in the struggle for national independence, for removing the U.S. military bases and nuclear weapons in our country and for leaving NATO and the EEC, for easing tension and for peace", Mr Kharilaos Florakis said.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1830 GMT on 16 August carries the same report and adds: "Afterward Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave a dinner in honor of Comrade Kharilaos Florakis. The dinner, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Comrade Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Georgi Atanasov, Dimitur Stanishev, and Stoyan Mikhaylov; and by Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council].

U.S. REPUBLICAN PARTY PLATFORM EXAMINED

LD161916 Prague CTK in English 1806 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Washington Aug 16 (CTK) -- The U.S. Republican Party has published a draft program of governing the state, which will be carried out if the Republican candidate is elected president in autumn.

The draft program will be discussed by the party convention to be held in Dallas, Texas, on August 20-23. It is known that Ronald Reagan will be elected Republican Party candidate for the presidency and the contents of the program are in tune with this. It confirms the present government's militaristic policy with its main motto being a "crusade" against the USSR and the other socialist states, but also against the national liberation movement.

If Reagan is re-elected, armament will continue both on the earth and in outer space. The program praises Reagan's "new strategic defence initiative" and does not keep back the U.S. determination to expand military presence to all regions of the world. Thus NATO allies and Japan are to be even more involved in the new strategy and there are plans to involve also China.

The program contains threats to the people of Cuba, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Vietnam, People's Korea, Syria and the PLO and extols U.S. "strategic cooperation" with Israel, aimed against the Arab countries.

The program also envisages extended economic "aid" to some regimes and confirms the U.S. intention to leave UNESCO.

ROUNDUP OF WORLD REACTION TO REAGAN JOKE

LD161929 Prague CTK in English 1800 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Budapest Aug 16 (CTK correspondent) -- What U.S. President Ronald Reagan's circles describe as an innocent joke is, in the opinion of the world public, a serious matter, the Hungarian daily NEPSZABADSAG wrote today.

Despite the quick increases in the U.S. arsenal, an approximate balance exists between the two strongest states, and thus any attack, including an attack starting "in five minutes," would arouse several counter-attacks of the other side. This is why the world is sensitive to such statements as made by the U.S. President, and why people are not fond of jokes about the most important questions of their existence, the paper said.

Berlin (CTK correspondent) -- International response shows that Reagan's words are understood as they deserve -- as a provocation, exposed desire, and mad idea of those who preach a nuclear crusade against the Soviet Union and want to hurl mankind into a catastrophe, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND said today. That betrayed by a microphone, switched on too early, makes millions of people in the East and West alike ask about the measure of responsibility in the centre managing the American policy, the paper added.

West Berlin (CTK correspondent) -- The Presidium of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin has issued a statement on President Reagan's provocative statement, stressing that the formulations of the man who heads the United States allow no illusions about Washington's policy. On the contrary, they confirm that the policy of the Reagan administration remains unchanged.

The present demonstration of perverse thinking and conduct of U.S. imperialism shows where the causes of the sharpened international situation and threat to peace are to be sought.

New York Aug 16 (CTK correspondent) -- President Reagan's statement last Saturday that legislation had been passed on bombing the USSR has been condemned by the entire soberly thinking U.S. public and it was stressed that his statement displayed an irresponsible, ignorant and ultra-reactionary attitude of a person who in the post of the U.S. president plays a dangerous game with the fate of the USA and the whole world.

U.S. papers regarded Reagan's statement as a confirmation of the fact that his recent hyprocritical addresses about his alleged wish to improve relations with the USSR and sincerely strive for disarmament serve only to mask his effort to continue his dangerous aggressive and warlike policies.

The DAILY WORLD said that "If Reagan is elected in November a nuclear winter may begin shortly thereafter. At a word uttered by Reagan in one of his 'off-the-record' fits of rage against the Soviet Union, thousands of nuclear missiles could be fired at the USSR -- the beginning of the end of the whole human race."

THE WASHINGTON POST said that "there are so many things we can do that presidents cannot. The most egregious unfairness of all: presidents cannot make nuclear bombing jokes."

Chief editor of the magazine FOREIGN POLICY, William Maynes, has said that Reagan's comment "not only contributes to the belief that Reagan has not astered this field but shows his irresponsibility about it."

The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR recalled that from his early days in office, President Reagan made clear his strong anticommunism and dislike of the Soviet Union. At one point, for example, he charged the USSR as "an evil empire." "In recent months, however, has sought to dispel the image of intractibility created by such public postures," the paper added.

Shows Reagan's 'Uncouthness'

AU161137 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Aug 84 p 7

[Milan Rusko commentary: "Uncouthness"]

[Text] Neither the environment of the Wild West, nor an actor's cowboy past can justify such a statement from the mouth of a statesman. "My fellow Americans, I am pleased to tell you today that I have signed legislation that will eliminate Russia forever from the earth surface. [wording of quotation as published] We begin bombing in 5 minutes," Ronald Reagan said into the microphones of two American companies, allegedly as a "voice test" for a speech at his ranch in Santa Barbara. The statement has nothing in common with a joke, as the White House immediately tried to represent it, nor can it be justified by the fact that the weaknesses in the abilities of an American President may include his sense of humor.

In the light of his activities in the presidential office to date, and his statements, which no one can justify as a slip of the tongue by an actor who is losing his touch; one must view this "message" to the citizens of the United States as evidence of the dangerous workings of the mind of the highest representative of an imperialist power who stands for a policy of hegemonism, feverish armament, and preparations for an aggressive nuclear war on earth and in space. On 17 March 1981, Ronald Reagan declared at Notre Dame University: "We will put an end to communism"; during his visit to Great Britain in June 1982 he arrogantly declared in the British Parliament: "That which we are writing today is the plan and long-term prospect that the advance of freedom and democracy will consign Marxism to the ash heap of history. Let us exert all forces to ensure the best — a crusade for freedom."

Reagan's notion of freedom and democracy is best testified to by reports about concentration camps, which he ordered set up; by the everyday political practice of the U.S. Administration at home and abroad; by the increased resources for and enhanced powers of the CIA; by the gross interference in the developments in Grenada, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and the Middle East; and so forth. Everything suggests that he regards as prominent examples of his "crusade" the terrorist commandos that have begun to be set up in the United States on the basis of a directive he signed; the so-called Rapid Deployment Force of 100,000 troops; as well as agents of American secret services who are prepared, if need be, to murder those foreign statesmen trying to pursue a policy independent of the United States. The existing rough parity of military and strategic forces in the world is the decisive factor thwarting the implementation of the plans of the American war fanatics, be they Pentagon professionals or White House amateurs. Anyone attacking the USSR or any other socialist state would fall victim to an immediate and uncompromising retaliation -- and even President Reagan knows that. However, that only accentuates his uncouthness, even though it was allegedly addressed to his "fellow Americans."

[Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 14 August on page 1 carries a 250-word report by its Paris correspondent, Miroslav Courton, entitled "A Dunderheaded 'Joke' of the American President." Courton cites the initial French television report on Reagan's remark and the White House attempts to "hush up" the affair. He adds that French commentators stress that Reagan's words "must not be taken lightly," and that "similar dunderhead 'jokes' only contribute to escalating the already sufficiently whipped-up war psychosis in the United States." Other Czechoslovak dailies of 14 August also carry brief reports on Reagan's remarks, all of which are based on French sources. Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech on 14 August on page 5, for example, carries a 250-word unattributed report entitled "Cowboy Goes Into Battle." it quotes an AFP report saying that Reagan's "joke" confirmed his "reputation of a cowboy going into battle," as well as a Paris LE MONDE report stating that Reagan's "slip cannot but strengthen Reagan's reputation as a warmonger who is ready to pull the trigger at any time and start a nuclear conflict."]

FRG REVANCHISM LINKED TO NATO SUPREMACY

AU161207 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Aug 84 p 1

[Editorial: "The Issue Is Europe's Security"]

[Text] Europe is having a seemingly calm summer. We are spending it in peace, in peaceful work and relaxation. The need to ease tension, to conduct dialogue, and to eliminate the danger of a nuclear war -- all this is now verbally professed by the authors of recent appeals for a "crusade" against socialism, by those who are practicing the policy of missile extortion.

However, one need only compare the pleasant-sounding, almost publicity-like statements voiced by many prominent representatives of Western governments with the line taken by their policy to realize that in the summer political atmosphere, the "cold front" continues to advance from the West.

In spite of all the peace rhetoric, the deployment of additional American nuclear missiles and their placement in combat readiness is continuing in Western Europe. The time schedule for missile deployment in the FRG is already one-third complete; and the brisk, bustling traffic of military technology around the U.S. bases testifies to the undiminishing effort of NATO to acquire military-strategic supremacy, above all in Europe, which is figuring in the Pentagon plans as the scene of a limited nuclear war. By fulsome talk about Atlantic solidarity, as well as by their churlish open pressure, the American militarists are forcing their West European allies into increased material and political participation in preparing their destruction in the interests of American world hegemony.

It is no coincidence that American attempts to acquire military supremacy are receiving unreserved support, primarily from Bonn. The FRG even belongs to the pioneers of the ill-famed "two-track" NATO decision on deploying new American missiles in Western Europe. Now the FRG has also won the blessing of its allies -- of the so-called West European Union -- for the production of offensive weapons that had hitherto been forbidden; above all, the production of strategic bombers and long-range missiles, which contradicts the stipulations of the Potsdam Agreement of the anti-Hitler coalition.

It is not difficult to discern why the FRG is so zealously playing the role of U.S. partner in the risky game for military supremacy; or what kind of "stew" it would like to cook for itself on the fire of the alleged "rearmament;" and on what a dangerous policy it would like to stake itself. One need only note the conspicuous activation of the revanchist forces in the FRG. Recently, revanchism in the country has been more and more openly showing its teeth and receiving support from certain government circles in the FRG. Numerous American representatives are striving to support and to further revive these revanchist moods. In the middle of January, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz declared at the Stockholm conference -- certainly not by chance -- that "it is impossible to recognize the split of Europe," a split which allegedly took place at Yalta in 1945. Other American representatives also are declaring -- even on the territory of West Berlin -- that the presence of American troops in the FRG and in West Berlin proves that the United States has not reconciled itself to the "split of Europe," which means to the results of World War II and to the Yalta and Potsdam Agreements.

Naturally, the FRG's Federal representatives have their own ideas on "overcoming the split of Europe." They are proclaiming these ideas openly -- often directly at revanchist rallies, as was done by Federal Minister of the Interior Zimmermann, who was speaking to the Bavarian branch of the so-called Association of Expellees. He told them that the new Federal Government would "not show any tendencies to limit the German issue to the FRG and the GDR, or to leave aside the issue of East German territories beyond the Oder and Neisse." He was speaking of the territory of the Polish People's Republic! According to him, the treaties concluded by the FRG with the socialist countries at the beginning of the seventies, as well as the Treaty on Foundations of Relations Between the FRG and the GDR, "do not anticipate a peaceful settlement for all of Germany, nor do they replace such arrangements." In other words, certain FRG Government figures are disassociating themselves from the principle of the inviolability of borders and from the recognition of the postwar status quo in Europe.

Likewise, other FRG representatives, including Chancellor Kohl, have recently not been missing a single opportunity to try to prove that the "German issue" remains open from the political and legal viewpoints. In this way, they are promoting theses, the dangerous and unrealistic nature of which has been proven by history. In March of this year, for example, Federal Minister for so-called Intra-German Relations Windelen referred to the Paris agreements which proclaim the "common aim to reunify a Germany that will have a free democratic constitution and which will be integrated in the European community." Can one more clearly formulate the revanchist demand that the sovereign, socialist GDR be swallowed up by the capitalist Federal Republic?

In the current situation, in the shadow of American Pershing and cruise missiles, certain circles in the FRG see their chance to dust off the revanchist theses on "overcoming Germany's split." It is as though they had found encouragement and got a second wind for pushing through their demands. Their idea of how this should be done in practice is shown by their claim of Bonn's alleged right to represent all Germans, to not recognize GDR state citizenship, and to deny the international legality of the GDR-FRG borders. Bonn is concealing its unwillingness to resolve these fundamental issues by words about purely "intra-German" relations.

The West German politicians are trying to conceal this policy of theirs toward the GDR and their endeavors to swallow it behind a curtain of demagoguery about the "nation's unity," and even words about some kind of "partnership" between the FRG and the GDR and about their common interests in the security issue. But what kind of common security can this be if the Federal Government consciously agrees to the transformation of its territory into launching pads for first-strike nuclear weapons that are targeted, among other places, at the GDR?

From this viewpoint it is certainly no coincidence that H.-D. Genscher, federal minister of Foreign Affairs, issued a declaration in Bonn at the beginning of August which he called "The FRG on the Course of Peace and Detente." We have here an obvious attempt to embellish, without regard to facts, the political and military steps mentioned above and the armament activity of the Federal Government. In this declaration, he spoke about the FRG's special responsibility for preserving and consolidating peace in Europe; and he enthused about a detente between the East and West. However, how can one believe his words when the current practices of federal foreign policy in particular testify to a course that is the exact opposite of his words? In fact, by joining the American race for military-strategic supremacy and by unleashing a new round of arms buildup, the Federal Government is placing in a curious light its commitment, reiterated most solemnly on numerous occasions and stipulated by the Potsdam Agreements, that war would never again emanate from German soil. Thus, it is verbally professing allegiance to this commitment, but by agreeing to the deployment of American first-strike missiles on FRG territory, it is bearing full responsibility for the danger of a nuclear conflict breaking out in Europe. Such a political course also comes into conflict with the principles to which the FRG subscribed by signing the Helsinki Final Act. The current revitalization of the policy of revanchism, garbed in a peace-creating cloak, is naturally greatly alarming the neighboring states because its consequences could lead to an undermining of the postwar arrangement in Europe.

The political slang of West German politicians now includes more and more frequently theses saying that it is above all necessary to overcome the "split of Europe" in order to overcome the "split of Germany."

However, what is meant is not an "overcoming of the split" in the sense of mutually abolishing the military groupings which stand face to face; neither is it the establishment of trustful, peaceful cooperation in an atmosphere of equal rights and equal security; nor is it the replacement of the policy of confrontation by goodneighborliness and the mutually advantageous cooperation of states with different social systems, as is proposed by the socialist countries. It is only this path that can lead to consolidating security and to developing relations of peace among the European states.

In a few days, mankind will commemorate a tragic anniversary -- 45 years since Hitlerite Germany attacked Poland and unleashed war. The day of 1 September 1939 is a reminder of the terrible conflagration to which the imperialist expansionism and the militarist theories of a "Blitzkrieg" led. The European peoples have lived through a conflagration, and their historical experience commands them never again to permit a new war -- never again to permit a militarist, risky game with the security of Europe, or the realization of dangerous speculations about the possibilities of a "limited" nuclear war. That is why they are standing guard against a policy that would play into the hands of militarist adventurers, political revanchists, and fantasists who are staking all on acquiring an extortionist position of strength and military supremacy.

The lessons taught by historical experience as well as by the current development in Western Europe are urging all antiwar and peace-loving forces, including the realistic-thinking circles and the peace movement in the FRG, to do everything to avert the threat of an outbreak of a nuclear war.

[Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 14 August carries on page 7 a 100-word "(PV)"-signed dispatch, datelined Berlin, 13 August, and entitled "Resolute Action -- NEUES DEUTSCHLAND." The dispatch reports on an article in the 13 August issue of the East Berlin paper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND entitled "Then, as Today, for Peace and Socialism." The NEUES DEUTSCHLAND article is said to commemorate the "anniversary of ensuring the GDR's border with West Berlin and the FRG of 13 August 1961" and to quote a former militia member from Berlin on the event.]

U.S. 'BLACKMAIL' BEHIND AUSTRIAN DEFENSE BUILDUP

AU161007 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 13 Aug 84 p 3

[Jan Jelinek commentary: "Who Is Compelling Austria To Arm?; The United States Is No Longer Content With Tutoring Its European NATO Allies"]

[Text] When paying a private visit to the United States a few days ago, the Austrian minister of foreign affairs, E. Lanc, happened to come upon a copy of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, a prominent American economic paper; he could not believe his eyes. The paper so blatantly accused Austria of engaging in some sort of economic wheeling-dealing with the socialist countries that E. Lanc enjoined the Austrian ambassador to the United States to lodge an official protest against the "hostile, almost hate-filled statements of American official representatives." The U.S. under secretary of state presently conveyed his "regret" to the Austrian ambassador over the article, adding that its content supposedly does not reflect the official U.S. attitude toward Austria.

Despite this apology, political circles in Vienna believe that the statements in question were not just the views of some low-level officials, as the official apology claimed, but that the Pentagon is behind the entire campaign. Why? A great deal is suggested by the statement of the Austrian minister for science and research, who declared in connection with the affair that Austria has always strictly observed, and continues to observe all its commitments, but that it will not allow anyone to drag it into political, military, or other concepts going beyond the framework of those commitments, and that it will not deviate from its position as an independent and neutral state.

It is, in fact, legitimate to presume that this latest attack of the American press did not concern so much any unlawful economic transactions, but Austria's neutrality; it is precisely the assertion of neutrality in Austria's foreign policy that is not to the liking of the Pentagon.

As American General Rogers, chief commander of NATO troops in Europe, remarked in an interview with Austrian journalists this spring, Austria's neutrality cannot be taken seriously, at least from a military viewpoint. As he claimed, Austria's Army would not be able to face up to any "sizable onslaught." Shortly before Rogers' interview, U.S. President R. Reagan mentioned that the United States could guarantee Austria's neutrality in its own way. It was not difficult to guess what forms this "guarantee" would take; thus, no one responded to the offer. Everything became absolutely clear when a few weeks later Pentagon Directive No 106/6 came to light. According to this directive, 39 American nuclear missiles would be fired against Austrian territory, should the need arise, allegedly to stop the advance of an "adversary" toward NATO territory, across the territory of that neutral state.

This "protection" of neutrality naturally aroused indignation, and though the Pentagon later denied these plans, many people did not fail to see the quite apparent continuity between the statements of General Rogers and the directive. That is why, more frequently than ever before, declarations are addressed to Washington from Vienna to the effect that Austria has built, and intends to further build its policy in the spirit of all principles of neutrality, which are, by the way, enshrined in its Constitution and are fully respected by the USSR and other Warsaw Pact states.

However, our southern neighbor has drawn from this yet another conclusion; in the face of American blackmail, some officials are behaving as though it were necessary to enhance the state's defense capability, even though no other state or group of states jeopardizes Austria. A total of 700 bunkers have been built at strategic places in the country designed to contain the advance of an "adversary," and tanks and other combat technology are being purchased abroad.

By building up its military potential, Austria apparently intends to demonstrate to the Americans that its defense is not that bad, and that from now on Washington will not have to guarantee or respectively question its neutrality. Nonetheless, the arms carousel set in motion by Austrian military circles accurately dovetails with the plans of the Pentagon, according to which it is necessary to surround the socialist countries from all sides with a mighty military force.

Yet it is precisely the socialist countries that have never, not even for a moment, cast doubt on Austrian neutrality. The alleged "menace from the East" is mere fiction being disseminated by anticommunists to justify their own arms fever. Despite the complex nature of the problem, one must not lose sight of this basic fact. Otherwise, it is impossible to understand the true security interests of Austria and, in a broader context, other countries of Europe.

SLOVAK INTELLECTUALS PROTEST DISSIDENT'S ARREST

AU161303 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 16 Aug 84 p 2

[Report by "D.V."]

[Text] Vienna -- Recently prominent Czechoslovak party and government functionaries have received letters of protest from Slovak intellectuals. These letters have sharply criticized the rearrest of civil rights activist Miklos Duray. In one of the letters, it was argued that the analysis of the problems of one of the Czechoslovakian nationalities was a matter for technical-political debate, not for the police.

Another of the letters declared that the CSSR's foreign interests were damaged by such arrests. Moreover, it was pointed out that the harmonious coexistence of all nationalities is highly important for a country's internal strength. The persecution of any critical opinion deviating from the official concept only tends to make the situation worse, it was stated.

The Bratislava geologist Duray is a member of the Hungarian minority. He was not permitted to officially publish his views, but was only able to disseminate them through "samizdat" publications. However, police regarded this as "preparing for the overthrow of the republic." Any publication abroad, in Prague's opinion, "slanders and harms Czechoslovakia's interests."

Meanwhile, Stanislaw Devaty from Gottwaldow appealed to President Gustav Husak, asking him to revise a decision by the authorities that have for years denied him a travel permit to visit his minor daughter. The child is staying with her mother in the United States. While Devaty was at first denied a passport on the grounds of being "contrary to state interests," it was later declared that such a trip would not be "in acoordance with the protection of the internal order."

Devaty has been trying to visit his daughter since 1979. Since that time, he has submitted applications based on laws valid in the CSSR and on international agreements ratified by the country, such as the 1975 Helsinki decisions. To date, however, there has still been no positive reply from Prague.

POLICE DISPERSE STUDENT PEACE DEMONSTRATORS

AU171019 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 17 Aug 84 p 2

[Text] Bratislava [KATHPRESS] -- In the West Slovakian town of Trnava, police have dispersed a protest march of some 20 students who carried slogans "against American and Soviet missiles." Four students were expelled from the Pedagogical Academy and investigation proceedings initiated against them. The incident gave the Ministry of Culture occasion to speed up the disbandment of the Trnava Pedagogical Academy and to replace it with another branch of the Technical University. Trnava is regarded as a "Slovakian Rome."

BERLIN WALL: STOPPED REVANCHISM, SAVED PEACE

AU161347 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 13 Aug 84 p 2

[Otto Landmann Article: "On 13 August 1961: "The GDR -- A Reliable Bulwark of Peace"]

[Text] On the night of 12-13 August 1961, units of the GDR's National People's Army and combat groups of the workers class, together with other Armed Forces of the Republic, supported by the Soviet Army troops stationed in the GDR, took over control of the GDR's border to West Berlin, which had been opened up to that date. At the same time, protection of the border with the FRG was intensified. This date marks an important event in the 35-year history of our Republic.

The measures of 13 August, concerted within the socialist community of states, had become necessary in view of the stepped up revanchist course of aggressive and reactionary forces in the FRG and its NATO allies. They wanted to halt and reverse the socialist development in the GDR. However, the operation of 13 August gave the resolute brush-off to the revanchist forces. Peace in Europe was saved. The GDR proved that our socialist gains are being reliably protected. With safe borders, our Republic has experienced a great upswing in the years since 1961. It has developed into a bedrock of peace, a reliable bulwark of peace and socialism on our continent.

The course of the arms race, the confrontational policy of the Reagan administration, and the deployment of U.S. nuclear first-strike weapons in West European countries have led to the development of a very complicated and extremely dangerous situation today. The GDR is firmly resolved to make a weighty contribution to warding off a nuclear inferno. It is proving this daily.

Together with the Soviet Union and the other states of the Warsaw Pact, by consistently implementing joint decisions, we endorse specific disarmament steps and the continuation of the political dialogue. It is of the utmost significance for the preservation of peace that the detente process be set in motion again and that the relations between states with different social systems further develop in the spirit of the policy of peaceful coexistence.

August 13, 1961, as well as the GDR's entire history, have evinced that strengthening socialism constitutes a decisive contribution to securing peace. The working people of our Republic are acting with this perception in mind. They are strengthening their socialist peace state in their daily strenuous work.

JOKE REVEALS PRESIDENT REAGAN'S TRUE FEELINGS

AU161117 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 15 Aug 84 p 5

[Hartmut Kohlmetz commentary: "Reagan's True Feelings"]

[Text] Consternation prevails in the White House, the AP press agency reports with reference to an unofficial spokesman of the U.S. President's office. For weeks and months, olive branches had been waved there and people acted as though they wanted to negotiate with the Soviet Union with a pure heart. And then came this Reagan statement before radio microphones in which, as U.S. Senator Gary Hart judges, the U.S. President disclosed his true feelings: "Dear American patriots, I am glad to tell you that today I have signed a law for the final elimination [ausloeschung] of Russia. We begin bombing in 5 minutes."

That none of this statement was broadcast, that it was only recorded by accident and that Reagan presented it as a joke, is absolutely irrelevant. Rather, the decisive thing is that these words fully correspond to the plans for allegedly winnable nuclear wars worked out in the Pentagon. The announcement of a crusade against the Soviet Union, which was denounced as the "center of evil" in the world, was quite clearly more than a rhetorical phrase for domestic consumption.

Worried by Reagan's revelation, official Washington is now trying to play things down. The statement was not meant seriously, the President thought that he was not being watched. But whom can this reassure?

However, who is actually able to guarantee that tomorrow in Washington a president who thinks he is unobserved will not press the red button "as a joke" because he thinks that he has gained a sufficient measure of military superiority to "win" a limited nuclear war?

The frank words of the U.S. President should give food for thought to all those who opened their doors too willingly to American first-strike weapons.

U.S. PEACE COUNCIL DELEGATION VISITS GDR

LD162042 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1741 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Berlin 16 Aug (ADN) -- Werner Ruempel, first vice president and general secretary of the GDR Peace Council, and other representatives of the GDR Peace Council, met in Berlin today with a delegation of the U.S. peace movement led by Eugene Gus Newport, mayor of Berkeley and cochairman of the U.S. Peace Council. There was a constructive exchange of views and experiences of both peace movements during the meeting.

There was agreement that the most important objectives to achieve now are stopping the arms race, freezing nuclear armament, stopping the further deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe, and dismantling the systems that have already been installed. In this sense, it is necessary to develop the cooperation of all forces of peace.

Werner Ruempel stressed that the GDR, in the 35th year of its existence, will now be making all possible efforts together with all peace-loving forces to avert the threatening danger of nuclear war and to return to detente.

Eugene Gus Newport stated that the majority of American people also want peace. The U.S. peace movement will intensify their actions in order to help bring about a change in international relations from confrontation to peaceful cooperation with equal rights. The delegation, which is staying in the GDR at the invitation of the GDR Peace Council, will visit Berlin, Dresden, and Leipzig.

FRG CULTURAL COOPERATION NEGOTIATIONS CONTINUE

LD161406 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1209 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Berlin, 16 Aug (ADN) -- On Thursday, the negotiations on an agreement between the GDR and FRG Governments on cultural cooperation were continued in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Berlin. The GDR delegation is headed by Kurt Nier, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and the FRG delegation by Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the permanent FRG mission in the GDR. It was agreed to continue the negotiations.

AUSTRIAN FEDERAL CHANCELLOR RECEIVES MITTAG

LD161624 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1350 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Vienna 16 Aug (ADN) -- On Thursday, Dr Fred Sinowatz, federal chancellor of the Austrian Republic, received Guenter Mittag, Politburo member, secretary of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, for an extensive talk. Guenter Mittag conveyed the best wishes of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and State Council Chairman, to Federal Chancellor Sinowatz, which were cordially reciprocated.

In the talks, Guenter Mittag referred to the statement made by Erich Honecker and the federal president of the Austrian Republic, Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, that the dynamic development of relations between the two states represented a stable basis for the continuation and deepening of good-neighborly cooperation and that these relations should be comprehensively expanded for mutual benefit and in the interest of peace.

(?He then explained the GDR's position on the active) safeguarding of peace, which it supported on the basis of the Prague Declaration of the Warsaw Pact states, the meeting in Moscow of June 1983 and the CEMA summit decisions.

Dr Fred Sinowatz stressed that all states' most important task must be to safeguard peace and promote initiatives that lead to a reduction of tensions, and underlined the importance of steadily developing economic cooperation.

The two men praised the high level of economic cooperation and assessed it as an active contribution to the implementation of the policy of peaceful coexistence. They expressed their joint desire for the further expansion of and strengthening of the economic relations between the GDR and the Austrian Republic as an important factor in their overall relations.

Guenter Mittag had a further talk with the president of the Federal Economic Chamber, Rudolf Sallinger, in which he expressed [words indistinct] assessment of the state of economic relations between the two countries and stressed that the structure of the Austrian economy was taken into full consideration in trade relations with the GDR.

During a meeting with the director-general of the Voesst-Alpine concern, Herbert Apfalter, there was an exchange of views on the realization of investment projects in the GDR; in which Voesst-Alpine is involved. Dr Gerhard Beil, state secretary and member of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Dr Horst Grunert, GDR ambassador to Austria, attended the talks.

TRADE AGREEMENTS FOR 1985 SIGNED WITH DPRK

LD162315 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] The GDR and the DPRK reached an agreement on trade for 1985 today in Pyongyang. Within the framework of the significantly expanded trade, next year the Republic will export a larger number of machine tools and printing machines, in addition to products from the scientific equipment and micro-electronics sectors. Furthermore, delivery of fertilizers and medicaments is planned. The Korean side supplies the GDR with a variety of raw materials and agricultural products, as well as products of nonferrous and ferrous technology. The representatives of the two countries also announced in Pyongyang the preparation of a long-term trade agreement until 1990.

HONECKER GREETS ZIMBABWE'S MUGABE ON REELECTION

AU161313 East Berlin NEUS DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent the following congratulatory telegram, signed by its general secretary, Erich Honecker, to Rober Mugabe, president of the Zimbabwe African National Union -- Patriotic Front [ZANU-PF]:

On the occasion of your reelection as president of the ZANU-PF and your appointment as first secretary of the Central Committee of the party, I convey to you cordial congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee and on my own behalf.

I wish you, Comrade President, health, creative vigor, and new successes to the benefit of your people in your responsible work.

REPORTS ON RESTORATION, CONSTRUCTION OF CHURCHES

DW171037 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Domestic Service in German, at 0530 GMT on 12 August carries a 6-minute commentary by Karl Hennig on church affairs, devoted to the restoration and construction of church building in the GDR.

Hennig provides details of the restoration of the Cistercian Monastery in Bad Doberan, pointing out that "in the past 20 years this cathedral has been completely restored with state funds."

From a recently published tourist guide entitled "Cathedral, Church and Monestery," which contains a comprehensive description of churches in the GDR, the commentator lists some of the churches in the GDR that have been restored. They include the cathedrals in Magdeburg and Halberstadt, the Herder Church in Weimar, the Hofkathedrale and the Kreuzkirche in Dresden, the Marienkirche and St Hedwig Cathedral in Berlin. "The cathedral in Berlin, the Friedrich-Werdersche Kirche and the Deutschrdom in Berlin are still being restored. It has not yet been restored. They include the catherdrals in Magdeburg and Halberstadt, the Herder Church in Weimar, the Hofkathdrale and the Kreuzkirche in Dresden, the Marienkirche and St Hedwig Catherdral in Berlin. "The cathedral in Berlin, the Friedrich-Werdersche Kirche and the Deutschrdom in Berlin are still being restored. It has not yet been possible to restore all of the buildings which were destroyed. The Frauenkirche in Dresden and the Georgenkirche in Wismar are still in ruins."

In conclusion, Hennig outlines the construction of new churches in the GDR, mentioning the Gabrielkirche in Leipzig-Wiederitzsch completed in 1970 and the Catholic Christuskirche in Rostock completed in 1971. "In the last 20 years, more than 25 Catholic churches have been newly built in the Mecklenburg region alone." He points out that the seventies and eighties represent a unique period with regard to the preservation and new construction of sacred buildings.

U.S., FRG, SOVIET FIGURES CITED ON REAGAN JOKE

LD162109 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1900 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Reagan's so-called joking remark about bombing the Soviet Union continues to command the interest of American commentators. According to a leading associate of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Hedrick Smith, with this remark Reagan made the possibility of negotiations with the Soviet Union more difficult and undermined those initiatives which have tried to put his foreign policy in a more favorable light. Another well-known American publicist, Joseph Kraft, wrote in THE WASHINGTON POST that the public diplomacy of the United States has suffered a very expensive loss.

A spokesperson of the West German Government yesterday condemned the U.S. President's remark. The Soviet news agency TASS called the remark unprecedentedly hostile and dangerous to the cause of peace.

PEACE IN 'REAGANITE DICTIONARY' MEANS WAR

LD162255 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] I don't recall that we have ever presented a book review in our newsreel. We will not do it now either, despite the fact that you see a book in my hand. It is entitled "Pax Americana," by (Dezsoe Bekes), which in Hungarian means "Peace of America"; perhaps translating it more precisely it means "Peace in the American Way." What makes this book timely? Among other things, because the world has learned from President's Reagan's recent joke just what [word indistinct] means in America, the American war.

Let us look at what we read in "Pax Americana" under the heading introducing the present position of the United States, "Does America Intend To Rule Again?" Like this with a question mark, and Reagan has actually answered the question. Even more, he has described how much the United States wants to rule. Yet we can learn from this book, which covers American history, that a Cuban intervention took place at the end of the last century by no means out of humanitarian concerns, but for the realization of U.S. great power interests. The same thing was expressed in the [name indistinct] Doctrine and several more recent Washington slogans and concepts. President Reagan officially said as early as a year ago that he was going to restore the military prestige of America. Our Armed Forces have again found their feet, our troops have been supplied with modern equipment, their battle capacity has greatly increased, and so on and so on, he said.

President Reagan really did not say anything new with his slip of the tongue that created such a storm. He only made it clearer that peace in the American way, in the Reaganite dictionary, means war.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH CUBAN MINISTER CONCLUDE

LD161758 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Budapest: After concluding consultations, Humberto Perez, deputy chairman of the Cuban Council of Ministers and minister-president of the Central Planning Board, left Hungary.

Humberto Perez and Lajos Faluvegi, premier and chairman of the National Planning Office, coordinated the economic ideas of the two countries for the coming 5-year plan period, particularly regarding specialization and cooperation.

GOVERNMENT INFORMED ON COAL MINING DEVELOPMENT

LD161825 Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Budapest, August 16 (MTI) -- At its session on Thursday, the State Planning Committee informed the government on coal mining, technical-economic development and future tasks. The government approved the report.

The report states that the country's coal demands were essentially met both in quantity and quality, while miners faced growing difficulties. The length of underground delivery routes and tunnels has increased with newly explored mines, which replace ones exhausted and there was more maintenance work to be done with a smaller staff. In this interest, the existing machines and labour force was concentrated on 66 larger longwall methods instead of the prevous 82, and coal production at the sites increased from an average 6,723 tons to 8,298 tons per shift.

The country's coal demands made it necessary for miners to frequently work on days off. In the last two years, more than one million tons of coal a year were mined on off-duty days. Previous comprehensive efforts for stabilizing the labour force situation resulted only in moderating the reduction in staff. The composition of the labour force has also developed unfavourably. The proportion of workers underground has decreased but the average life-span of pitmen has increased.

Further measures have been necessitated to improve the labour force situation and earnings, for a better basis of the technical-economic development of coal mining. The coal mining plans for 1984 and 1985 envisage some 300,000 tons more coal than in 1983, a total of 25.5 million. Briquette production is to reach 1.55 million tons in 1984 and 1.74 million tons in 1985. Companies unable to cover the nessary investment, machine purchasing and other development costs, have received central assistance and wages preference, in the interest of fully exploiting the possibilities of raising coal and briquette production.

Hungarian coal mining and the mining shaft building company responsible for exploration, are to receive budget allowances worth 350 million forints in 1984, and a further 250 million forints will be made available next year for ordering machines.

BRIEFS

DEPARTING ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR -- Budapest, August 2 (MTI) -- Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, received the farewell visit of Abdelaziz Kara, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to Hungary, who has left his post. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 2 Aug 84 LD]

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT REPLIES TO U.S. OFFER

LD161803 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. The Government of the PPR has conveyed to the Government of the United States of America its position with regard to the U.S. announcement on its readiness to lift certain U.S. restrictions against Poland.

The PPR Government's reply was handed over by Jan Kinast, member of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Collegium, to John Davis, U.S. charge d'affaires in Warsaw. Here are the provisions of the document:

Having familiarized itself with the position taken by the U.S. President with regard to Poland, made public by the White House spokesman on 3 August, the PPR Government deems it meaningful to make its stance known with regard to this position within the broader context of U.S. policy toward Poland.

The PPR Government recalls in the document the main points set out in the note to the U.S. Government of 3 November 1983, which has so far remained unanswered. The note listed the unfriendly and illegal actions taken by the United States against Poland and their painful consequences. The note stated that restrictions and other unfriendly actions have affected the entire Polish public and have caused losses amounting to many billions [unit of currency not specified].

In that note, the PPR Government emphasized that the policy pursued by the U.S. Government toward Poland amounted to inadmissible interference in our state's internal affairs, and insisted upon the immediate abrogation of all restrictions and an end to any and all attempts to interfere in Poland's internal affairs, including propaganda aggression.

The current document, setting out the position of the PPR Government, recalls the excerpt from the 3 November 1983 note stating that we expect the U.S. Government to take the necessary steps to eliminate the losses sustained by the Polish economy and nation.

The document states that the latest statements concerning air traffic and scientific cooperation between the two countries are far removed from actual needs, while the U.S. Government continues to maintain the most important economic restrictions in force: suspension of the normal customs status [as heard] in trade with Poland, and the ban on maintaining normal financial and credit relations.

The so-called collective restrictions of the NATO states, especially the financial, credits, and technological restrictions, as well as the blockade on higher-level political contacts continue in force.

It is these restrictions that have caused and continue to cause the greatest losses. Moreover, certain partial measures by the U.S. Government have been made conditional upon political considerations.

Referring to the announcement of the U.S. Government's measures regarding scientific cooperation, the PPR Government document emphasizes that normal scientific cooperation should be made conditional upon the proper formation of its legal structure. The Polish side agrees to begin appropriate talks between the two governments to discuss relevant provisions for this work.

A return to full normalization in air traffic, the PPR Government document emphasizes, has been and continues to be conditional on an agreement to resume normal air routes, to restore contractual links unilaterally broken off by the U.S. Government, and to make good the losses sustained by the Polish airline LOT and Polish citizens.

Resumption of normal long-term cooperation in this area requires appropriate safeguards. However, the Polish Government agrees to begin governmental talks on new air agreement without any preliminary conditions.

The American side has expressed its readiness to waive its opposition to Poland's membership in the IMF. This membership is not a matter within the scope of relations between Poland and the United States, but concerns Poland and the international agencies: the IMF and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development [IBRD]. The matter of Poland's acceptance into the IMF was not examined because of the U.S. political blockade.

The Polish Government expresses the hope that Poland's application for membership in the IMF and IBRD will be examined by the authorities of these agencies in accordance with the procedures in force, and understanding for the economic problems of Poland, made particularly acute as a result of the restrictions.

However, we firmly reject the United States' linking of Poland's membership in this international agency with the implementation of amnesty in Poland

This is another attempt at illegal interference in Poland's internal affairs, in contravention of the UN Charter, with the intention of exerting pressure on Poland's policy. It is also an attempt at political interference in the affairs of an international organization with which Poland is to begin negotiation regarding membership.

Amnesty in Poland is a sovereign act of the Polish parliament. It constitutes one of many proofs of the country's stabilization and of the policy of national harmony. The way in which amnesty is implemented remains in accordance with Polish law and lies within the sole powers of the Polish authorities.

The attempt to make approval of Poland's application for membership in the IMF dependent on political conditions clearly demonstrates that the United States has not relinquished usurpation of the right to such interference. The United States has not such political or moral right. Attempts to violate sovereign rights and to apply political diktat to Poland were, are, and will be firmly rejected.

Although the recent U.S. moves do not constitute a change in its policy toward Poland, we perceive in them a positive element; hence we agree to begin talks on air transportation and scientific cooperation without preconditions.

However, the Government of the PPR renews its firm demands for the lifting of all restrictions and the cessation of U.S. interference in the internal affairs of our country.

The Polish Government has said on many occasions that it firmly rejects, and will reject in the future, all attempts at diktat. The policy of restrictions as an instrument of political pressure on Poland has been a fiasco and will not bring results in the future either.

The road to true normalization of bilateral relations is still open. Above all, it depends, on the United States' abandoning its unrealistic and unfriendly policy toward Poland.

The Government of the PPR will evaluate the policy of the U.S. Government toward Poland solely on the basis of specific decisions and actions. With this in mind, we also expect the U.S. Government to cease its calculations and undertakings aimed at internal destabilization in Poland.

Only renunciation of the policy of interference in internal affairs, including propaganda aggression; a return to normal conditions of trade and economic and financial cooperation; a return to cooperation as equals in all fields; and taking steps to eliminate the damage resulting from the policy of restrictions can lead to normalization of Polish-American relations. The Government of the PPR sees no other way, the reply of the Government of the PPR says in conclusion.

Stance 'Full of Good Will'

LD162142 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2110 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Today's Polish Government reply to a partial lifting of U.S. sanctions vis-a-vis Poland draws primary attention to a need for lifting all economic and financial sanctions, as the recent American decisions are partial and hence cannot be deemed the foundations for normalization. However, a positive element exists in this U.S. decision. It may be said that it is a small step, but one in the right direction. Therefore, Poland agrees to open talks concerning air links and scientific cooperation. Poland's stance is thus full of good will and, in accordance with the principles proclaimed many times, aims at maintaining political and economic relations with every state based on the principles of equality and respect for mutual interests.

REAGAN JOKE AROUSES WORLDWIDE CONCERN, COMMENT

Statement 'Belittles' Problem

LD161824 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] The provocative expose of Ronald Reagan before his recording of a weekly official conference has aroused immense outrage and concern throughout the world. In connection with the official TASS statement on President Reagan's extravagance, which was unprecedently hostile toward the USSR and dangerous to the cause of peace, the whole affair has gained new dimensions. The American State Department has published a statement in which it attempts to belittle the problem. However, the press in the East and West has published numerous editorials sharply criticizing the U.S. President Reagan's catastrophic statement has been described as a perverse joke.

Western Press Responds

LD161858 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] "Ronald Reagan could not have done a worse deed for himself than enunciating those senseless words." This is what REUTER says about the immense worldwide outrage and concern caused by the anti-Soviet statement of the current head of the White House during a radio microphone test.

The London DAILY TELEGRAPH says that the President's judgement is being questioned in the United States. The West German STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG says: "Alarm bells go off not only in the Kremlin when a man like Reagan uses a microphone test to make a joke that goes beyond everything that is acceptable."

Here is U.S. reaction to this presidential joke.

[Begin recording of unidentified speaker] Politicians and observers who make their views on this known in the U.S. media do not rule out the possibility that a significant proportion of domestic public opinion will either swallow or forgive its President's indiscretion. At the same time, however, they are certain that this indiscretion has already resulted in irreparable harm to the United States in East-West and U.S.-Western Europe relations. They also liken Reagan's latest statement to his insulting words about Poland 2 years ago in very similar circumstances. William Maynes, editor in chief of a serious periodical, FOREIGN POLICY, stated that Reagan's utterance must be seen against the backdrop of his other official declarations made in a similar spirit and in connection with the true policy of confrontation. [end recording]

Soviet Daily Cited

LD162037 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] The unprecedented statement by President Reagan has been received with great concern in Moscow. All papers have published the contents of the decisive and sharp TASS statement. The KRASNAYA ZVEZDA daily today devoted an extensive editorial to the President's thoughts. It is difficult to say what kind of reaction Ronald Reagan expected, the paper's commentator ponders, but it has been quite the opposite of what he possibly could have expected. The world has been swept up by a new sensation that has turned into a scandal, the daily says, adding that this is not the first time one has heard statements bordering on a lack of common sense, statements not enunciated as a joke, as with the President's recent statement, but in a mood of total seriousness. After all, that was the case when it was announced in Washington that there are matters more important than peace. The President himself, calling for a crusade against socialism, used the expression that the Soviet Union is an empire of evil, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA recalls. The same is true for the presidential concept of a limited nuclear war in Europe. These and other facts, it is thought in the Soviet capital, confirm the emptiness of Washington's official assurances about its strivings for peace and talks with the Soviet Union.

CONTINUING U.S. 'POLICY OF INTERFERENCE' ATTACKED

LD111154 Warsaw PAP in English 0713 GMT 11 Aug 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, August 11 -- "The policy of interference rule has been and is a durable working instrument of the American Administration," asserted Stanislaw Glabinski in an article published today by the Warsaw daily ZYCIE WARSZAWY in which the author analyzes Washington's foreign policy since the Second World War.

"This policy frequently brought political, military and economic defeats followed by a reversal of the interference tactics only to get back some time later to those apparently discredited and shameful methods," said Glabinski.

"Meanwhile, in the light of the general processes taking place in the world, every instance of outside interference produces ever sharper objections, ever sharper reactions.

"The policy of interference becomes increasingly more dangerous. In this context, the U.S. policy towards Poland is one of the key sources of tension in Europe -- a tension which has not been recorded since the cold war years.

"One gets the impression, however, that this unquestionable truth does not get through to the present administration in Washington. It behaves as if it was guaranteed full freedom of manoeuvre and security in handling the policy of interference," observed Glabinski.

"Likewise, it is hard to fail in coming to the conclusion that by pursuing the policy of interference, the current U.S. Administration simply does not understand the contemporary world, does not comprehend the moods, determinants and relationships, and underestimates the phenomenon of the sense of dignity possessed by other nations.

"The peril concealed in the U.S. policy of interference becomes increasingly dangerous not only to particular countries but to the world at large" said Glabinski in ZYCIE WARSZAWY."

FRG PRESIDENT CITED ON GERMAN UNIFICATION PLANS

LD162141 Warsaw Domestic SErvice in Polish 2100 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] In an interview for the American weekly NEWSWEEK, Richard von Weizsaecker, president of the Federal Republic of Germany, stated that it would be quite unnatural to give up claims to a greater Germany.

The West German president also reproached those Americans who view with alarm the Bonn plans for the unification of Germany, that is, for swallowing up the GDR.

TASS SUPPORTED ON USSR-FRG TREATY REMINDER

AU161245 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 14 Aug 84 p 5

[Wojciech Pomianowski commentary: "Binding Treaties"]

[Text] Chancellor Helmut Kohl and other members of the FRG Christian Democratic-Liberal government, which inherited the important legal-international duties from Bonn's previous Social-Liberal cabinets, constantly stresses the pact sunt servanda. On the 14th anniversary of the signing of the treaty between the USSR and the FRG, the Soviet agency TASS recently reminded us that negotiated treaties are binding. This was a very telling and timely reminder in light of Bonn's recent moves, statements, and political moods.

The Soviet-West German treaty, signed on 12 August 1970, was not only an important stage on the road toward the normalization of relations between the two states, but was also a strong incentive to the international detente process, TASS said. A further important stage in this process included, among other things, FRG treaties with other socialist countries, especially the crowning of these, the signing of the CSCE Final Act in Helsinki.

A basic part of the detente process and the FRG treaties was the full acknowledgement of the postwar political-territorial reality in Europe. Above all, it is from this point of view that socialist countries are assessing Bonn's implementation of these treaties.

It was not by chance that TASS issued this reminder precisely on the anniversary of the signing of the USSR-FRG treaty; this timing draws attening to the fact that "current FRG leaders are increasingly abandoning both the letter and the spirit of the treaty." TASS states that the "conservative government in Bonn is increasingly bringing into question the principle governing the inviolability of European borders, the key decision of the USSR-FRG treaty."

Official Bonn has recently been flooded with statements on the groundlessness of Soviet, Polish, or Czech criticism of revisionist trends in the FRG. However, in politics it is not statements but facts that count. This is why the main gauge of West German intentions and aims was and remains the implementation of the negotiated treaties.

GLEMP SUPPORTS GOVERNMENT STANCE IN HOMILY

LD161735 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Western agencies have noted excerpts of the Wednesday homily by Primate Jozef Glemp in Czestochowa in which he spoke about Polish-West German relations. One can particularly discern distinct surprise and consternation in the West German reports. It is stressed here that the primate of Poland has lent support to the stance of the government in Warsaw, and it is pointed out that Cardinal Glemp condemned the Bonn policy concerning citizenship. In accordance with the policy, people born in the territory of the former German Reich have the right to FRG citizenship. The primate also denied reports about the alleged million-strong German minority in Poland.

URBAN ON AMNESTY, CHURCH, FRG-GDR RELATIONS

AU161323 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 13 Aug 84 p 4

["Transcript" of press conference given to journalists by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban in Warsaw on 7 August]

[Excerpts] Sylvia Odoriz, EFE: Minister, could you tell us under which administrative criteria political prisoners are released? Why has Michnik been released but not the other KOR members? Why is it that the prisoners in Barchewo penitentiary have been released except for Piotr Baluka?

Urban: Prisoners are released as their cases are examined by the prosecutor or the courts. Every case is examined and a decision made on the amnesty. Our press continues to report that tens of thousands of people are involved, which means tens of thousands of relevant records must be examined. The only stipulation made by the Sejm in connection with the amnesty is that women and juveniles be released first. This stipulation has been satisfied. All persons covered by the amnesty will be released by the official date of 21 August, inclusively. The amnesty applies to Baluk. As for Mr Michnik, I have most recently encountered the following headlines in the Western media: "Michnik Meets Lipski." I must say the Western press has created a rather original society column in connection with the amnesty to report that one amnestied person has met another amnestied person.

Since Madam Odoriz has assured me that she would see that reports on the activities of the so-called opposition and on those of Polish official circles are balanced, I would like other social meetings to be recorded with the same alacrity. For example, I have recently met with Bogdan Jachacz.

Lopuszanski [not further identified]: Minister, I would like to refer to an issue already broached at previous press conferences: Are you familiar with the Polish Episcopate's response to the statements and documents adopted by the bishop's conference in the FRG?

Urban: No, I do not know anything about such church documents. In response to the various speculations in the Western press about state-church relations in Poland, I can say that so far the Catholic church has always displayed responsibility at difficult and dramatic moments. We hope that it will continue to display such responsibility and that the reckless and irresponsible attitudes and actions of some clergy at various levels will be tamed in the interest of the people, the state, and the Catholic Church. I wish to add that this concerns the actions of some Polish priests connected with Polish-FRG relations.

Bridley Graham, THE WASHINGTON POST: First of all, a brief commentary on the meeting between Mr Michnik and Mr Lipski. I think that it is worth saying something about this meeting. I am sure that if you met with Mr Lipski we would certainly comment on it. My question is: Has the charge of treason against Mr Bogdan Lis been dropped?

Urban: My reply is that I wanted all of you to realize that that social column in the Western press about Poland concerns only the meetings between the amnestied persons with one another or with their friends and that the publicity given to the meetings between old friends and private persons is simply comical. As for Bogdan Lis, there has been no change in the charges against him. His case is still being investigated, and the results of this investigation will determine whether the charges are dropped.

Bernard Margueritte, LE FIGARO: Minister, for some time, some specific facts have evidenced a certain rapprochement between the two German states prior to Mr Honecker's announced visit to the FRG. What is the Polish response?

Urban: We have full confidence in the GDR, which was the first state to recognize our western border and with which we are bound in friendship, cooperation, and unshakable confidence. At the same time, we are concerned about the FRG Government's intentions, which go hand in hand with various activities in what they call internal German relations, because the very term applied to the relations with the other German state, the GDR, can give rise to such concern.

2,965 BENEFIT FROM AMNESTY ON 16 AUGUST

LD162142 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Today 2,965 people benefited from the amnesty on the basis of court decisions. Two hundred and ninety-eight people were released from penal institutions and from arrest. In all, 28,761 people have been released so far, including 1,209 women.

Five hundred and eighty-one people are either suspected of or charged with political crimes, or sentenced for such activities.

Ninety-three people nationwide have come forward so far to the investigative bodies.

Unfortunately, an increasing number of criminal proceedings have been instituted by the prosecutor's office against those who, benefiting from the amnesty and following their release from the penitentiary, committed another crime.

TU OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON INTEGRATION PROBLEMS

LD170310 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] We will devote the next 2 minutes to trade unions:

[Unidentified reporter] How do you view the prospects of integration of the trade union movement? During today's session of Zielona Gora Voivodship's trade union co-operation college, I have addressed this question to Mr (Marian Zygarsk), deputy chairman of the National Federation of Independent Self-Governing Trade Unions of the Construction Industry and deputy chairman of the Zielona Gora Voivodship college of trade unionists.

[Zygarski] There are various trends as far as trade union movement integration is concerned. There are trends to establish some kinds of industrial unions, and there are trends to establish a nationwide union. It seems to me that this concept of a nationwide union is more mature as far as prospects of cooperation with trade union organizations and trade unionists of other countries, as well as within international union organizations are concerned.

Some federation activists approach the matter very cautiously, being apprehensive of committing the error that was committed upon the living body of trade unionism in the past.

I will use a well-worn phrase -- unity is strength -- but that's the truth. If dispersed, we trade unionists will not be able to achieve much. Nevertheless, we have to work out forms here that guarantee the individual union's independence and self-government. At the present moment, this is probably the most difficult problem in integration. Unionists want -- let us say within their own enterprises, their own affairs -- to decided as independently as possible. Constructing a program of organizational framework is exceptionally difficult presently.

[Reporter] This is the subject of discussion?

[Zygarski] This is the subject of discussion and the subject of work within individual federations and individual unions.

PARTY OFFICIAL VIEWS NEW TRADE UNIONS, MEMBERSHIP

PM170825 Zielona Gora GAZETA LUBUSKA in Polish 30 Jul 84 p 3

[Interview with Stanislaw Gabrielski, director of the Central Committee Social and Vocational Affairs Department, by INTERPRESS correspondent Ryszard Naleszkiewicz; date, place not given]

[Text] Naleszkiewicz: How many members are in the union movement?

Gabrielski: More than 4.5 million.

Naleszkiewicz: Have we not arrived at a period of "stabilization" in union admissions?

Gabrielski: Just as before, each month some 100,000 persons join the unions. Three voivodships can boast union membership of more than 50 percent, and in 14 voivodships union membership comprises more than 45 percent. In some sectors -- among teachers, agricultural workers, and hard coal miners -- more than 50 percent of the employees are organized in the unions, and on the national scale that indicator reached some 40 percent. Increased admissions occur in periodic "waves." These were larger in the initial period, while at present their rate is slower but steadier. We have access to some interesting results of opinion polls carried out by the Public Opinion Survey Center. Some 25 percent of respondents back the unions unreservedly; 23 percent said they would base their decsions to join the unions on the latter's performance; 10 percent declared themselves decidedly opposed to the unions; and an many as 40 percent stated they were indifferent to the unions. We probably already have the first two groups in the unions, and the unions' battle to win those 40 percent declared to be indifferent is still continuing. It is necessary to maintain discussion, to present factual arguments, and, above all, to carry out effective work at the level of the primary union cell.

Naleszkiewicz: Are you not afraid that we may again reach union membership amounting to some 80 or 90 percent, with the unions thus becoming "diffuse" and losing their character?

Gabrielski: We are not going to get 90 percent membership in the foreseeable future. Moreover, I do not believe that it would be either necessary or advantageous. The strength and consequence of the trade unions are not determined by their size. It is important to have the greater part of the working class belonging to the unions, since that constitutes a prerequiste for their social representation. Whether we reach that stage depends on the general progress in the country's development and its economic situation. The recent elections to people's councils will exert a certain influence. The fact that a significant majority of the population has taken part in them proves that the poeple are becoming increasingly active in public life and are willing to do their part in the country's development. The unions themselves have been establishing their standing and authority to an increasing extent.

Naleszkiewicz: Before joining the Central Committee, Comrade Director, you were chairman of the Socialist Union of Polish Students during the tensest period in the autumn of 1980. You were actively involved during the most heated moments of that time. How do you see them now?

Gabrielski: At that time, we were making great efforts to find an opportunity for mutual agreement -- an agreement based on the fundamental principles of our sociopolitical system and the tenets of our Constitution. I was aware that the consequences of our failing to reach such an agreement would be difficult to foresee, perhaps even tragic. As the end of 1981 drew nearer, it became increasingly obvious that no agreement would be possible. The adversary was turning increasingly aggressive, and the struggle for power became more and more real. The best example of all this was provided by the progress of the two stages of the Solidarity congress.

Naleszkiewicz: Did the party not abandon hope reaching an agreement with the new union after the [ninth] party congress?

Gabrielski: The situation had to be assessed rationally, since reasons of state and our system were involved. After the first stage of the congress, many attempts were made to reach some agreement. The best evidence of this was the November top-level talks [between Solidarity and government delegates]. By that time, however, the Central Committee had no contact at all with the Solidarity aktiv.

This was not the party's fault. Solidarity leadership groups evolved the idea of fighting the party instead of cooperating with it. Attempts made at that time to oust the PZPR from production plants constituted a declaration of the opposition's goals. I found the experience of those days extremely painful and was haunted by the question of the country's future, of the future of socialist Poland. There were too many unknowns at that time. I sometimes experienced the feeling of helplessness in the face of the political stupidity and inexorable hostility of those people. However, there was also the conviction, at that time merely intuitive, of our party's historical wisdom. That conviction proved correct. The introduction of martial law and the suspension of the unions were simply a logical consequence of the course of events.

Naleszkiewicz: As head of the department responsible for cooperation with the unions, you can be regarded as a coauthor and joint initiator of the drastic decision to dissolve the existing unions and build up a new movement?

Gabrielski: I do, of course, feel jointly responsible. I identify with that decision.

Naleszkiewicz: Did you have any fears at the time that it could be a false step, and that it all would fail?

Gabrielski: The decision was very difficult. It took a long time to make, and it arose out of arguments and debates. After martial law was declared, many different options were discussed. Before the trade union law was finally passed, we initiated wide-ranging public debate on the model of the trade union movement in Poland. There were many proposals in that debate. One of them suggested that the pluralistic union model be preserved, with the provision that general changes be made in the former Solidarity's political orientation. At that time we still had some faith, some belief that it would be possible for Solidarity to undergo a self-cleansing process, that the grassroots base, with its enterprise-level organizations, would prune the union of the extremist trends and the activists who proliferated there. It did not work. The practice of that time made it impossible to accept such an option. AFter all, in a very short time a number of Solidarity activists went underground and resorted to overt struggle -- a struggle they have since conducted with exceptional aggressiveness, suggestive of an operation by a subversive agency.

Some groups put forward a proposal for declaring a moratorium on all trade union activity. This would have meant suspending the unions for a number of years until the country overcame the crisis, and subsequently reinstating them, either in their old format or a new one. This option was dubious on the grounds of basic principles, since no socialist authority can run a country and effectively direct its economic development without a force as considerable as that commanded by the trade unions. Such a concept was also unacceptable on ideological grounds.

Naleszkiewicz: I also heard of proposals envisaging selective reinstatement, to include industrail and autonomous unions only.

Gabrielski: Such a proposal was put forward. The activity of our industrial trade unions must not be seen as series of fiascos. The trade union movement has had considerable successes over the past 40 years, for instance its dynamic share in rebuilding People's Poland. The development of our medical, holiday, and cultural base -- and of many others -- must be credited to that movement, as must be the headway made in the field of labor legislation.

After scrupulous analysis of all reasons and arguments we decided in favor of the "zero option." Thus new unions are emerging in which no one is questioned about where he comes from or where he was active before. This attitude guarantees a gradual integration of the working class and working people. This process is, after all, taking place within a new movement. It also finds its inspiration in the best traditions of the class and revolutionary trade union movement and draws upon everything valid and healthy in the workers' protest. It takes control over the health protection and holiday plan systems for the workers, thereby aiming to exert real influence on the state's social welfare policy. It is becoming a real social force, providing support for economic reform. Thus the trade union movement is being reborn as a force effective in the defense and representation of workers' interests and jointly responsible for the development of our socialist, worker-peasant state. Today we can say that the reemerging unions are a success, and success has many fathers. However it seems to me that the only source of success is the wisdom and good civic stance of Polish workers. At the time, we did not know whether it would all work. We believed that success would come, but only after very many years. Those decisions were not easy.

Naleszkiewicz: Why was your decision made in such a relatively short time?

Gabrielski: It was made 9 months after the suspension of trade unions, so there was ample time for consideration. We knew that the chance of achieving any kind of permanent success in all other spheres of life depended on the conclusive settlement of the union issue. Such was the social and political situation at that time. And it worked. The solutions we are now carrying out are of a permanent nature, the main concern being the restoration of uniform, class trade unions. Hence any hopes for some other solutions are only an illusion and denote a lack of realistic thinking. Today the position and role of the trade union movement primarily depend on the movement itself, on its achievements, and on the efficacy of its work.

TEACHERS, OTHERS CRITICIZE HISTORY CURRICULUM

AU161117 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 11 Aug 84 p 2

["Excerpt" from report published by PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI on 15 July on the editorial discussion of the new history curriculum for primary schools]

[Text] Andrzej Szolc, teacher of history: I have been teaching for 30 years now. I regard the new history curriculum as illogical and incoherent.

The curriculum gives extensive attention to Wit Stwosz [medieval sculptor] but ignores great kings, military leaders, and statesmen of the same period. It discusses Czestochowa without mentioning Jasna Gora. "The Defense War of 1939," as a chapter of the curriculum is entitled, mentions only the Westerplatte episode. Polish participation in World War II struggles in the West mentions only Polish pilots' participation in the Battle of Britain. As for the Hitlerite occupation, the curriculum ignores the martyrdom of Polish Jews and the Warsaw Uprising, reduces the efforts of the Home Army to a minimum, and fails to mention the "Gray Ranks," although most of our schoolboys of these ranks' age are scouts. At the same time, the curriculum devotes disproportionate space to other partisan formations. The curriculum for higher-school grades shows the same trends. What is most astounding is that not quite 10 hours have been assigned to study the history of interwar Poland in the eighth grade, one-third the time allotted to the study of postwar history.

Dr Andrzej Zakrzewski, historian: The knowledge of history among young people and adults is rather poor. Sociological research by Barbara Szacka into the knowledge of history in our country shows that every fifth adult is unable to name the three states that participated in Poland's partitions. How is it possible for the people to have a knowledge of history when not only the school, but also the journalists obscure the historical facts? Not so long ago I read Mrs Godlewska's article in ZYCIE WARSZAWY about the battle of Raclawice. The article never mentioned against whom the battle took place.

Professor Dr Andrzej Zahorski, chairman of the Polish Institute of History: The curriculum's most doubtful quality is that it places the caesura of the teaching of history around the date of 22 July 1983. It should have been placed at the end of 1967, that is, before the March events.

Dr Edward Mierzwa, representing the Ministry of Instruction and Upbringing: Ladies and gentlemen, the teaching of history in every country, including ours, is determined by historians only to a limited extent. It is also determined by politicians. As for the caesura in question, we have received specific instructions that are binding on us. After all, in many countries, including the West, history textbooks are always updated to the present day.

MINISTRY OFFICIAL ON YOUTH DRUG ADDICTION

AU161110 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 11 Aug 84 p 2

["Excerpt" from interview given by Barabara Glowacka from the Prevention Department of the Ministry of Instruction and Upbringing to Bozena Wawrzewska of GAZETA ROBOTNICZA -- published on 3 July, place not given]

[Glowacka] Schools have the duty to send in annual reports. These reports show that about 5,000 youngsters were taking drugs in 1983. In line with Interpol analysis, it is assumed that every 10th case of drug addiction comes to light, which means that we have some 50,000 young people taking drugs. The Neurological Institute has reported that juveniles account for 16 percent of all drug addicts, which means that there are some 300,000 of them in Poland.

[Wawrzewska] In which schools are drug addicts most numerous?

[Glowacka] The schools believe that per 10,000 pupils, 6 pupils in primary schools, 12 pupils in vocational schools, and 7 pupils in general education schools take drugs.

[Wawrzewska] Is the number of pupils taking drugs increasing?

[Glowacka] If we compare 1982 with 1978, the increase is large -- 327 percent. We should try to halt this phenomenon because at the moment it is useless to expect that it can te totally eliminated.

SOVIET ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT PROVES SUCCESSFUL

AU152120 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 10 Aug 84 p 5

[Krzysztof Koprowski commentary: "The First Effects"]

[Text] Currently, in order to improve the effectiveness of management and to make planning mechanisms and administration more efficient, the Soviet economy is conducting many economic experiments, but particular importance is being attached to one of them. This experiment has been underway since the beginning of the year in five Soviet ministries, that is in two central and three republic ministries.

The main postulate of this undertaking is to increase the independence of individual plants. This means that in the drawing up of plans, the center of gravity is transferred from the Gosplan to factories and associations. Even now, the number of economic indicators sanctioned from above is four times less than it used to be.

Because 6 months have elapsed since the experiment was introduced, the Soviet press is attempting to make the first appraisals of the results obtained by the enterprises taking part in the experiment, and one must say that they are very positive. It appears that the associations and factories of all ministries taking part not only performed their tasks, but even exceeded the rigid planned tasks. At the same time, its is necessary to stress that this production growth was achieved thanks solely to better work organization and increased productivity, not increased employment. The growth of work productivity exceeded last year's indicators by twice.

But the question remains: What happens next? In the course of this experiment, as in others, economic effectiveness is confirmed in practice, and new and even better solutions will constantly be sought. This occurs within the policy line of the 26th CPSU Congress, whose resolution states that economic experiments and long-term guiding programs (for example, for food and energy) are consistent parts of party policy.

BRIEFS

SEJM DELEGATION VISITS BRAZIL -- Brasilia, August 14 -- A delegation of the Polish Sejm (parliament) headed by Deputy Marshal (Speaker) Zbigniew Gertych had talks with the Rio de Janeiro state governor, Leonel Brizola, and chairman of the state Legislative Assembly, Paul Ribeiro. Paying tribute to soldiers who had lost lives fighting against the Nazi Army in Italy in 1944, the Polish delegation laid a wreath at the monument to those killed in the Second World War. The Polish visitors were greeted and shown the mausoleum by First Military District Chief of Staff Gen. Ramiro Monteiro de Castro. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1417 GMT 14 Aug 84 LD]

OLYMPIC SQUAD SENDS TELEGRAM TO CEAUSESCU

AU141905 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1832 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/8/1984 -- In a telegram addressed to the CC of the RCP, to Nicolae Ceausescu, the party's general secretary, president of Romania, the Romanian Olympic squad that participated in the 23th edition of the summer Olympic Games in Los Angeles, reports "the discharging of the entrusted mission, to creditably and in dignity represent the Romanian sports, to contribute to better acquaintance and rapprochement among the young people and the sports people of the whole world, to the development of the friendship and collaboration among all peoples, to the defence of peace and our planet".

"The Romanian sports people who participated in the Los Angeles Olympic Games won 53 medals, including 20 golds," the telegram reads, showing that the number of medals placed Romania second in the games' general classification by nations.

The Olympic squad expresses feelings of gratitude to the leadership of the RCP and Romanian state for the special care shown to the developing of the physical culture and sports movement, for the conditions of training, for the broad possibilities offered for the Romanian sports people's affirmation in the world.

"We are happy and honoured to dedicate our victories at the most important international sports competition to you, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the party, president of the Republic, to the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation and to the great forum of Romanian Communists, the 13th congress of the party", reads the telegram of the Romanian sports people, expressing the solemn pledge to further make use of their whole work capability, to spare no effort in order to thoroughly train themselves so as to creditably represent in the future too, the Romanian sports in the world.

STOIAN MEETS VISITING CPC ACTIVISTS DELEGATION

AU161721 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1412 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 16/8/1984 -- Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received on August 16 the delegation of activists of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, headed by Lin Huaxuan, general secretary of the foreign relations section of the CC of the CCP [name and title as received], who swapped experience in Romania.

During the interview, they evoked the good relations of friendship and collaboration between the RCP and the CCP, between the two peoples and countries which develop continuously on multiple planes, in the spirit of the talks and understandings reached during the Romanian-Chinese summit meetings.

The delegation of activists of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party had meetings for swap of experience at the CC of the RCP and the county party committee of Constanta, Tulcea, Galati, Bacau, Neamt, Covasna and Brasov and visited industrial enterprises, farm units, socio-cultural establishments and touristic spots.

SWISS FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS TALKS WITH ANDREI

AU162042 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Pierre Aubert, Swiss federal counselor and chief of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, arrived in Bucharest this afternoon on an official visit to our country at the invitation of Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei. Also today, official talks started between the Romanian and Swiss foreign ministers. The two sides discussed the current stage and prospects of the relations between the two countries and existing opportunities to further develop bilateral cooperation, particularly in economic cooperation, trade exchanges, and other fields of mutual interest.

WORKING PEOPLE'S GENERAL ASSEMBLIES CONCLUDE

AU161731 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1459 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 16/8/1984 -- The general assemblies of the people working in industrial, construction, transport and telecommunications enterprises, research and design institutes and centrals, trade tourist, and services units and social and cultural institutions in Romania concluded.

Held prior to the great national day of the Romanian people to the 13th Congress of the RCP, the general assemblies occasioned a reassertion of the working people's approval, irrespective of nationality, of the decision made by the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP concerning reelection, by the great forum of the Romanian Communists, of Nicolae Ceausescu to the supreme office of general secretary of the RCP.

The recent general assemblies analysed the way work was done by the councils of the working people for a rhythmical fulfillment of the plan and materialization of the income and expenditure budget over the first half of the year and of the pledges taken in the socialist emulation and of the terms in the collective bargaining agreement. The assemblies debated essential aspects related to the proper implementation of the tasks incumbent on the respective units from the single national plan for economic and social development over the current year, particularly in point of physical production and exportables, with observance of the structure, variety and quality mentioned in the contracts. The participants laid stress on the need for measures to be endorsed in view of providing a strengthening in the responsibility of each worker before the quality of his or her products, as well as for making them competitive. The participants in the debates showed that an exemplary fulfillment and overfullfilment of the planned production of oil, gas, coal and electric power was a priority task. They also concentrated on the measures meant to provide a rise in the economic efficiency of all the sectors of activity.

Pointing out the ever more important contribution science is making to the economic and social development of the country, the working people asked that the activity of those working in the research and design institutes should be directed along the essential lines on which depends the intensification of the productive work, the materialization of the special proposals immediately influencing the energy and fuel base, the reduction of imports, the enhancement of the degree of capitalization of the raw materials, the typification of the groups of products, the enhancement of equipment efficiency and reliability. Stess fell on the need for a quick application of the results of research in the economic units.

An important place was held during the debates by the proper progress of investment. While pointing out that 480 industrial and agrozootechnical units are to be commissioned this year, the participants showed that implementing this highly responsible task requires a thorough organization of work at the work sites. The general assemblies of the people working in trade, cooperation and small-scale industry and in service units focused on problems related to the exemplary fulfilment of the tasks deriving from the programme for a proper supply of the population with food, industrial and consumer goods.

During the general assemblies of people working in the fields of education, culture and health protection, analysed was the contribution they had made and had to make further to the implementation of the RCP decisions regarding enhancement of the standard of culture, expansion of the knowledge of the youth and of the entire population, improvement of the sanitary assistance and of the demographic indices. Through their progress the general assemblies of the working people showed the strong assertion of the working calss democracy and of the unanimous resolve shared by the collectives to work firmly for the implementation of the targets set by the 12th Congress and the National Conference of the RCP.

SCIENTIFIC SESSION MARKS 23 AUGUST ANNIVERSARY

AU162115 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1852 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 16/8/1984 -- A national scientific session took place on August 16 in Bucharest on "The Anti-Fascist and Anti-Imperialist Revolution of Social and National Liberation, the Foundation of the Big Achievements Recorded by the Romanian People Under the Leadership of the Romanian Communist Party, in the Building of Socialism, in the Affirmation of the Ideals of Freedom, Independence, Sovereignty, Peace and Progress in the World."

The participants included members and alternate members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, members of the CC of the RCP, of the government, representatives of central institutions, mass and public organizations, veterans of the working-class movement, participants in the anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation, working people of Bucharest enterprises, men of science, art and culture, generals and officers. The session's proceedings were opened by Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

Then papers were delivered by Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council, Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, rector of the Stefan Gheorghiu Academy, Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council, Constantin Olteanu, member of the Executive Political Committee, minister of national defence, Nicu Ceausescu, first secretary of the CC of the UCY, Ion Popescu-Puturi, member of the CC of the RCP, director of the Institute of Historical and Socio-Political Studies, Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, Ioan Ursu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, Ion Totu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister.

At the end of the session the participants endorsed the text of a telegram addressed to Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania.

TASTELESS JOKE SHOWS FRAGILITY OF RELATIONS

LD161517 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1300 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] A few days ago a tasteless joke became involved in international relations, in fact in the most sensitive area of such relations -- those between Washington and Moscow. Our commentator Milika Sundic says this serves to show how fragile and sensitive these relations are.

Reagan's microphone test is hardly more than a crude joke, but even as such it is a very serious reminder of the numerous dangers which the modern world faces, especially relations between the two superpowers.

This sufficed to make Moscow once again draw attention to the U.S. President's irresponsibility and his hatred of the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist camp. Proceeding from the assessment that in every joke there is some truth, Moscow categorically asserts that the U.S. President has never intended to improve relations with the Soviet Union and that he has done all he could to gain positions that would enable Washington to follow a policy of diktat. These accusations contain nothing new when compared with earlier criticism of the White House chief, but they seem likely to be repeated over the coming weeks, that is as long as the presidential elections campaign goes on. In addition, one may expect fresh actions aimed at consolidating the unity of the socialist camp accompanied by constant emphasis on the threat from -- as has recently been reportedly stressed -- the militarist policy of the United States.

In other words, if any hope had existed that the United States and the Soviet Union would start some kind of dialogue on, for instance, demilitarization of space or anything else, such hopes should be written off at least until the end of the year. With the exception of some minor issues perhaps, Moscow has no intention of holding a dialogue with Washington until the results of the U.S. presidential elections are known. If Reagan is reelected, which is expected by many and feared by Moscow, the Soviet Union will still not be in a hurry to be the first to offer its hand to Reagan. Although Reagan has not yet published his election program, it is known that the Republican Party leadership has expressed its support for every aspect of his policy over the past 4 years. If one bears this in mind, it does not seem very likely that Reagan's policy toward Moscow will improve in the next 4 years. Naturally, this is only if he is reelected U.S. President, of which Reagan is 100 percent sure.

A surprise is certainly possible, because the Democrats hope to succeed as well. They welcome Reagan's nuclear joke, though objectively speaking, the Democrats do not expect to gain from it. There is also little likelihood that Reagan's lack of caution will have any aftereffect that would more profoundly influence the U.S. voters' choice. The battle for the White House can be won or lost primarily on domestic issues, where Reagan has in fact been incomparably stronger, until now at least. In principle, the Americans are not too preoccupied with foreign affairs, and even those who have some knowledge of foreign affairs on the whole consider that Reagan has made all the right moves. Many years of anticommunist propaganda have had their effect, and nothing can be rectified in this respect. After all, the same is true as in the case of the propaganda which daily fill the pages of the Soviet press and the press of the so-called socialist community. The climate that now reigns on both sides is such that the world has nearly forgotten that things have not always been like that.

Reagan's nuclear joke -- one has the impression that he could not think of anything better -- makes the picture of our time more complete, pregnant with numerous dangers which, if not resolved, may prove insurmountable. International peace is too vulnerable to be able to stand this kind of carelessness by responsible statesmen.

VISIT OF LIBYA'S AL-KHARRUBI CONCLUDES 16 AUG

Received by Mamula

LD161215 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1037 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Aug (TANJUG) -- Today, Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, received Brigadier Mustafa al-Kharrubi, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and chief inspector of the Armed Forces of Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense. Mustafa al-Kharrubi is paying an official and friendly visit to our Armed Forces. Admiral Mamula exchanged views with Brig al-Kharrubi on questions of the further promotion of inter-army cooperation between the two friendly and nonaligned countries.

The meeting and the talks were attended by Colonel General Gracanin, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army; Colonel General Veljko Kadjevic, assistant federal secretary for national defense; and other Yugoslav People's Army leaders. The meeting was also attended by Kilansi dau Abdalla, secretary of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah People's Bureau in Yugoslavia. During his stay in Belgrade, Brig Mustafa al-Kharrubi also visited the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center, where he placed flowers and paid homage to President Tito.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

LD162136 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Aug (JANA) -- The Jamahiriyah and Yugoslavia today signed an agreement on military cooperation. It was signed by Brig Mustafa al-Kharrubi, inspector general of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, and Colonel General Petar Gracanin, Yugoslav chief of staff. The signing ceremony was attended by [words indistinct] and a number of officers of the Yugoslav Armed Forces. It was also attended by the chairman of the Libyan Arab side of the joint Libyan-Yugoslav committee, by members of the committee, and by the secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau in Belgrade.

Ends Visit

LD161917 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1747 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Belgrade, August 16 (TANJUG) -- Brigadier Mustafa al-Kharrubi, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and inspector-in-chief of the Armed Forces of the Socialist People's People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, ended his official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia and its Armed Forces this afternoon.

Earlier today, Brigadier al-Kharrubi had talks with the Yugoslav federal secretary for national defence, Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula. They discussed the promotion of cooperation between the Armed Forces of the two friendly countries. Yesterday, Brigadier al-Kharrubi handed a message from the leader of the Libyan Jamahiriyah Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to the president of the Yugoslav State Presidency, Veselin Djuranovic.

LIBYA SEEN TRYING TO MOVE AWAY FROM ISOLATION

AU161749 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, and King Hassan II of Morocco, have signed, in the Moroccan town of (Umar), an agreement to set up a union between the two countries. Libya had similar agreements with other Arab countries in the past, but no actual unification took place, and observers believe that even this latest attempt will meet the same fate. The rapprochement between Rabat and Tripoli, and the Libyan attempt to mediate the dispute between Algeria and Morocco, however, sheds some fresh light on relations among the Maghreb countries and points to possible changes in the foreign political orientation of the Libyan Jamahiriyah. Nebojsa Jankovic comments:

After the military involvement in Chad and the overt support to the Christian rebels in the south of Sudan, this is the first time in several years that the Libyan Jamahiriyah has involved itself diplomatically in the solving of a regional problem, rather than in a military and propaganda way. It is difficult to say to what extent this orientation is an expression of new views, and to what extent a tactical maneuver in the present Maghreb readjustments, but it seems that above all it is a result of the seething in Libya itself and that it is determined by Libya's present position on the international scene.

Speaking of internal reasons, they are more than obvious to many people. The attempted coup d'etat on 8 May and several large acts of sabotage preceding it have shown that there are forces in the country dissatisfied with the present situation. Economic troubles caused by the fall in oil prices have contributed to a lowering of the standard of living, and dissatisfaction has been intensified by some rash political moves.

The so-called revolutionary councils, which are envisaged as the core of direct people's democracy, have been transformed into paramilitary organizations that are more and more difficult to control. Instead of ideological activities among the Libyan masses, who are still wrapped in tradition, these excessively fiery followers of Al-Qadhdhafi's Green Book have increasingly resorted to violence, which obtained its most drastic form in drumhead courts and public hangings of alleged counterrevolutionaries.

This duplication of power in the country has also been transferred to its relations with foreign countries. The so-called people's bureaus that have replaced the Libyan embassies abroad contain more and more young fanatics obsessed with the idea that these bureaus should become centers for spreading the ideas of the Libyan variation of the Islamic revolution.

The consequences of such a policy became obvious after the shooting at the Libyan mission in London and the break in diplomatic relations between the Libyan Jamahiriyah and Great Britain. All this has contributed to the isolation of Libya in the international arena, at which even al-Qadhdhafi had to become concerned. It is a fact that the Libyan economy primarily depends on foreign experts, chiefly from the West, and on cheap labor from some Arab countries with which relations are very tense. It is therefore logical that the present Libyan diplomatic initiative is primarily turned toward its neighbors, although some observers assess that a readjustment of relations with the West is also about to come.

The question is, of course, how much the rapproachement with Morocco, accompanied by a cooling of relations with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Sagui el Hamra and Rio de Oro, will affect relations with Algeria, which supports the struggle of the Saharan people for self-determination.

The essential thing is that the Libyan Jamahiriyah has decided to break off its isolation, to which it had been brought not so much through the radicalism of the ideology on which that country rests, but rather through some rash moves in the internal and international fields.

PRESIDENCY SESSION VIEWS SANKARA, MUBARAK VISITS

LD161432 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1217 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Aug (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency hald a session today under the chairmanship of Veselin Djuranovic. The Presidency was briefed on the results of the recent official visit paid to Yugoslavia by Thomas Sankara, president of the Republic of Burkina Faso (Upper Volta). Both sides expressed readiness during the talks to expand all forms of cooperation, especially in the economic sphere. Talks were also held on the most topical problems of international relations, especially the situation in Africa and the region in which Burkina Faso lies. A joint assessment was made on that occasion of the direction the nonaligned countries should take in their efforts to solve the problems and crises which strain international relations. The Presidency positively assessed the results of this visit, stressing that it represented the first meeting of the two friendly and nonaligned countries' highest-ranking representatives. President Djuranovic also reported on the talks that he had had with Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, during the latter's visit to Yugoslavia. Satisfaction was expressed at the successful results achieved in the development of bilateral relations, especially on questions of economic and industrial cooperation. In this connection, attention was drawn to the concrete areas and projects in which the sides would be engaged during the next period. The Presidency positively assessed the development of relations and cooperation between our two nonaligned countries and their contribution to the activities of the Nonaligned Movement in the world.

The Presidency also considered and approved a report on the official friendly visit that Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, will pay to the Republic of India late this month. The SFRY Presidency also considered and approved a report on the visit to be paid soon to Yugoslavia by Li Xiannian, president of the PRC.

INCREASED PRODUCTIVITY HALTS FALL IN REAL INCOME

AU162149 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Interview given by Djordje Jakovljevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Federal Committee for Labor, Health, and Social Policy, to Bozidar Veljkovic; place and date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Veljkovic] If you agree, Comrade Jakovljevic, we will begin by recalling some basic goals and tasks of social policy set in the resolution for this year. Which of these have been attained?

[Jakovljevic] Last year we had a very difficult situation and, when the year is regarded in its entirety, real personal incomes fell 10 percent in comparison with 1982. At the beginning of the year, or precisely, in the first 3 months, this trend deteriorated further, so that the fall in real personal incomes amounted to 11 percent.

Now when we regard the first 6 months all together, we find that real personal incomes fell 9 percent. This speaks volumes, because first, there was no further deterioration regarding personal incomes. However, I want to say it quite precisely right away: I would not link this to any administrative or other measures. It was an expression of the overall improved conditions in the field of production that we had in this past period.

For instance, we had a 4.6 percent increase in production, a 2.5 percent increase in productivity, and we realized a trend of increasing employment by about 2 percent. Therefore, the overall improvement of conditions in the economic sphere made possible an increased growth of personal incomes, and thus a mitigation of the negative influences of inflation.

This situation, as it was in these 6 months taken together, could by the end of the year, if the trend continues -- I say, if the trend continues, especially regarding production — lead to a further mitigation in the fall of the standard of living and real personal incomes.

BRIEFS

SHIP FOR USSR -- Split, 14 Aug (TANJUG) -- The Split shipyard this evening delivered to the Soviet shipping firm of Sudoimport the 16,400-ton tanker Kapitan Nogonuk. This is the second of nine tankers, with the same characteristics, to be delivered by the Split shipyard to the Soviet customer. The shipyard plans to deliver three more tankers for the Soviet Union and two ships for the convertible currency area this year. Kapitan Nogonuk, intended for carrying oil and oil derivatives, is 151 meters long, (?224 meters) at the beam and 12 meters high. The 7,200-hp engine will make it possible for the ship to reach a speed of 14.6 knots. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1726 GMT 14 Aug 84 LD]

TALKS WITH LIBYA — Talks between delegations of the Federal Executive Council and the Libyan Secretariat of the Treasury ended in Tripoli yesterday. Unsolved problems from the field of financial-banking cooperation between the two countries and opportunities for its promotion were discussed. The heads of the two delegations assessed the talks as being successful. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Jul 84 p 7 AU]